

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVED BY RAINS.

BREAKING OF LONG DROUGHT
AIDS BUSINESS.

Much Late Planted Corn Is Saved
and Weather for Spring Wheat Har-
vest Is Very Favorable—Uncle Sam
in a Family Quarrel.

"Continued favorable weather conditions have resulted in the saving of much late planted corn, and in the Northwest ideal weather for spring wheat harvest has been enjoyed. As this is the point that business in all parts of the country has been most carefully watching, the general feeling is better than a week ago, although the disposition on both sides to settle the steel strike has not yet resulted in any agreement, and the labor situation is thus kept prominent." The foregoing is from the weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues: "Violent fluctuations have marked the course of corn prices. The top point of the previous week was not regained, but traders on the short side of the market were compelled to concede a loss. Futures in July were 607 in number, against 733 last year, and \$7,035.93 in value of liabilities, against \$9,771,775 in 1900."

CAUSES BROTHER'S ARREST.

St. Louis Man Sends Postal Card and Gets into Trouble.

Thomas M. Sayman, a manufacturer of soap and proprietary medicines, was arrested in St. Louis, charged with sending a non-mailable postal card. His brother, Harry Isaac Sayman of Washington, D. C., was the recipient of the postal card, and he also instituted the proceedings resulting in his brother's arrest. For twenty years the brothers have not seen each other. Recently Thomas Sayman wrote his brother in Washington asking him to contribute to the support of their aged mother. The letter was returned unanswered. George T. Edmunds of Plymouth, Pa., has located his daughter, Sadie, who, nine years ago, then 18, disappeared from her home in Alpena, Mich. It was thought she had been drowned or murdered by a jealous lover. Two weeks after her disappearance her mother died from grief. One month later her sweet heart died from the same cause. Her father was so affected that he left town and moved to Plymouth. There he started in business anew, but brooded over the mystery. A few weeks ago the daughter, while at Thousand Islands, read in a Milwaukee paper of an accident to a father's daughter. She employed a detective, who investigated and acquainted the father of the daughter's whereabouts. A happy visit followed. The daughter at the time of her disappearance married a man now living in New Orleans, La. She is Mrs. Lawrence Brice.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:	W. L.
Pittsburg	49 35
St. Louis	48 36
Philadelphia	48 35
Brooklyn	45 41
Chicago	45 41

Standings in the American League are as follows:

W. L.		W. L.	
Chicago	57 30	Philadelphia	36 43
Boston	48 33	Washington	35 44
Baltimore	45 35	Cleveland	33 50
Detroit	46 41	Milwaukee	32 55

Weds Bride One-third His Age.

J. McGregor Adams, a Chicago multimillionaire, who is held in high esteem, despite his three score and ten years, has been married to Miss Edith McGregor, an attractive young woman, well known in Brooklyn society circles, whose age is but little more than one-third of her husband's. Mr. Adams is president of the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago.

Wife Murderer and Suicide.

Without a word of warning, and seemingly without provocation, Alexander McCullough of Crawfish, Ohio, shot and killed his wife and then blew out his own brains. The shocking tragedy occurred. The affair took place in sight of the five children of the couple.

Peace Negotiations Abandoned.

Negotiations for a settlement of the steel strike are abandoned and a fight to the finish will ensue. Pierpont Morgan offered terms less favorable than at the first conference, and they were promptly rejected.

Pretty Bride Is Kidnaped.

A pretty Italian girl was stolen from the lake at St. Joe, Mich., on the eve of her wedding. The betrothed bridegroom neeuses unsuccessful trial of the kidnaping.

Illinois Central Shops Burn.

The woodworking department of the Illinois Central shops at Yorkville, Ill., burned, entailing a loss of about \$25,000. The blaze is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Trotting Record Again Lowered.

At Columbus, Ohio, Crestos, the king of trotters, lowered his own and the world's record of 2:02 1/4, made at the Cleveland track, to 2:02 1/4 a full half second.

Fatal Collision in Missouri.

Two Chicago and Alton freight trains collided head on at Grain Valley, Mo. Engineer Jacques was killed and Engineer Walsh and Fireman Phillips, all of Slater, Mo., were badly injured.

Northwest Territory Wheat Yield.

Hugh McKellar, deputy minister of agriculture, estimates the yield of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest territory for this year at from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

McKiefer Will Be There.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the national G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland.

Robbed on a Sleeping Car.

An unknown thief robbed William Hantford, a diamond salesman for Fendelman Brothers & Levy of New York, of more than \$700 in diamonds and \$80 in money on a sleeper on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway between Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island.

Dayton, Ohio, Has Big Fire.

The machine room, foundry and storage room of the Gem City stove works were destroyed by fire at Dayton, Ohio. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, fairly well protected by insurance.

Explosion Wrecks a Yacht.

Gasoline oil wrecked Vernon C. Sawyer's yacht Kid at Chicago by an explosion that injured four men aboard and set fire to the boat. The yacht was of the Columbia Yacht Club and was damaged by fire. The men aboard narrowly escaped with their lives.

Riot in a Kansas Town.

Eight threshing machine crews reached the town of Colwich, Kan., the other day and became so unruly that they injured three men and set fire to a building. The citizens organized a party to cause their arrest, but the threshers made them

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

CAHMAN FINDS A FORTUNE.

He Restores \$7,800 Worth of Gems to Owner, Who Gives Him \$25,000.

A guest at the Rockaway Beach, Long Island, hotel, who is registered as Mrs. Sarah Katz, reported to the police that she had lost \$7,800 in jewels. She was sure some bold, bad robber had seen her diamonds and grown so jealous of her that he had come in the night to despoil her. She claimed that a cab driver was silently contemplating a group of bathers and from time to time shooting off the flies from his legs by playing a sand-jig on the beach. James Murray, the driver, was awakened from his midsummer reverie by something that glinted, and it wasn't gold, either. The glinting stuff was right underneath the horse's hoofs.

The driver took his time about finding that what he saw was a jewel-bag full of gems. They were Mrs. Katz's. She had carelessly taken them with her when she went over to hear what the wild stories were saying. The story of the wavered was so convincing that she forgot all about her \$7,800 worth of jewels. James Murray is an honest cab-driver. He always obeys the regulations. He restored the diamonds and other glittering things to Mrs. Katz, and she ended the first chapter of the story by giving him \$25,000 in real money.

LONG-LOST DAUGHTER FOUND.

Mysterious Disappearance of Sadie Ed.

George T. Edmunds of Plymouth, Pa., has located his daughter, Sadie, who, nine years ago, then 18, disappeared from her home in Alpena, Mich. It was thought she had been drowned or murdered by a jealous lover. Two weeks after her disappearance her mother died from grief. One month later her sweet heart died from the same cause. Her father was so affected that he left town and moved to Plymouth. There he started in business anew, but brooded over the mystery. A few weeks ago the daughter, while at Thousand Islands, read in a Milwaukee paper of an accident to a father's daughter. She employed a detective, who investigated and acquainted the father of the daughter's whereabouts. A happy visit followed. The daughter at the time of her disappearance married a man now living in New Orleans, La. She is Mrs. Lawrence Brice.

Fatal Duel Is Fought.

As a result of a desperate duel with Winchester rifles which took place on Morris avenue, of Memphis, one man is dead, two others are seriously injured and a fourth is a fugitive from justice. The tragedy grew out of a dispute between Edwin Blalock and Robert Wright Jr. The fathers backed the boys up, and the two families lined up with rifles on neutral ground.

To Extend Yukon Railroad.

During the next two years the White Pass & Yukon railway is to be extended 100 miles, from White Horse to Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon, 200 miles above Dawson. It will obviate the necessity of steamers passing through the dangerous Five Finger rapids, where strong steel cables are now in use lining them up and down. The cost of the extension will exceed \$3,000,000.

Enters Lake Freight Trade.

Lyman C. Smith, the millionaire typewriter manufacturer, intends to enter the great lake freight carrying business, and as his first step in this line he has decided to let contracts for the construction of ten large lake freight steamers to be ready for business next May. The boats will be run between Buffalo and Duluth in the grain and ore trade.

Teens Drive Man to Suicide.

George McCabe, 46 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Members of the man's family say that McCabe was driven to desperation by the jeers of his fellow workmen at the Worthington-Hopkins-Wood-Booklyn, who, while McCabe has been in progress, and he had continued at work.

Woman Destroys Sandusky Saloon.

Mrs. Josephine Dargatz, wife of Capt. D. A. Dargatz, one of the most prominent men in Sandusky, Ohio, saw her husband coming out of Bitter's saloon and immediately wrecked the place. Armed with bricks and stones, she destroyed the front and the glassware of the saloon.

Lake Superior Island Lost.

Strengthened Island, one of the Apostle group, off Chippewagon bay, Lake Superior, has disappeared. Briefly the last story by for time immemorial, it was a small island of sand and rock overgrown with trees. Now it has gone and a rocky reef several feet under water marks its place. It is now a danger to navigation.

Train Has Narrow Escape.

The great natural tunnel in Scott County, Virginia, through which run the trains of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad, was blocked against trains by the fall of a great rock weighing 150 tons or more just as a passenger train passed out of the tunnel.

Potato Crop Short.

Now the country, or a portion of it, is threatened with a potato famine. The rains relieved the western cornfields from the clutches of the drought, but they failed to do their duty in Ohio and Maryland. The result is a scarcity of potatoes in those two States.

Run Down by Northern Queen.

The whaler bark Sagamore was sunk in a collision with the Northern Line steamer Northern Queen near Point Iroquois, Lake Superior. Of the crew of eight men two were drowned and one is missing. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision.

Dr. Milo R. Ward Dead.

Dr. Milo R. Ward, aged 50 years, died in Kansas City. During the Spanish war he was appointed to the volunteer army by President McKinley, being commissioned a Major Surgeon and assigned to duty at Chickamauga.

Prisoner Cuts His Throat.

John Glick, who is confined in the county jail at Shamokin, Pa., charged with the murder of his mother and brother, cut his throat with a table knife, and was dying from loss of blood when he was discovered. He may recover.

Two Killed in Street Fight.

In a street fight at Isolite, Tenn., a mining town, Policeman Pink Pass and W. B. Knox were killed and Shirley Pass, son of the policeman, was probably fatally wounded.

Attempt on Ex-Queen's Life.

Unknown man attempted to assassinate Queen Dowager Maria Pia of Portugal at Aix-les-Bains.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime.

\$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, new, \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.65; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.80; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 14c to 16c.

MADE A THIEF BY GAMBLING.

Theological Student in Denver Robs Churches to Play Cards.

A Catholic by birth and education, in Germany for the past year, Casimir Elwich, 32 years of age, confessed to the police in the presence of Father William Morrin, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church of Denver, Colo., that he robbed the parish residence a week before. Elwich says that for six years he had made a constant practice of robbing Catholic churches and parish priests. His plan was to watch until some woman knelt to pray. Then he would pick up her purse from the pew. Elwich robbed the priests who aided him and plundered their churches. He admits that from the Catholic Church at Cripple Creek he stole \$87. With the money he went to Denver and lost it at roulette. The prisoner says he is addicted to gambling and this habit incited him to steal.

LIVELY TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Wind Gets Violent at Kilmer and Damages Several Buildings.

A lively tornado around Kilmer did much damage. Several buildings were unroofed and one farmer's buggy was hurled about the air 200 yards and landed upside down over a wire fence. Farmer Weidling suffered the most loss. His fine two-story house was completely unroofed and wrecked by the wind and flood of water that deluged the unprotected rooms. Orchards and crops suffered.

Insult to German Flag.

Although he wrangled himself in the German flag and claimed the protection of the Kaiser's ensign, Col. Abel Marullo was forcibly removed from a Hamburg-American liner at Cartagena, Colombia, and placed under arrest, despite the formal protests of the captain of the vessel, as well as those of the German vice-consul at Cartagena.

B. & O. Train Held Up.

Four masked men held up the New York limited express train on the Baltimore and Ohio road, near Edgemoor, Ind., fourteen miles out of Chicago, and dynamited the mail car, having evidently cut off the express car, which they designed to rob. Twenty shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The robbers escaped in the darkness.

Shootings at Glenison, Arizona.

At Glenison, Arizona, Jack Koon, who belongs to a prominent Boston family, was shot and instantly killed by Constable Mart Moore. The shooting occurred during the excitement incident to the attempted escape of a prisoner whom Moore had in custody. Koon was accused of aiding the prisoner.

Bank Funds Recovered.

Detectives employed by an Akron, O., bank arrested two men in a Goshen, Ind., gambling house and recovered about \$10,000 in currency and gold coin which was stolen from the bank ten days before. The prisoners were taken to Elkhart, where they led the way to the hiding place of the money.

Brooklyn Fire Kills Three.

James McCoy and his two children, William, 16 years old, and Edna, 14 years old, were burned to death in a fire in their home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Mary McCoy, the mother, was probably fatally hurt by falling from a window to the ground.

Manilla Civil Charter Passed.

The Philippine commission has passed the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately. The rate of taxation on real property has been amended, it being fixed at 1 per cent for the present and 2 per cent after 1902.

Missouri Town Scorching.

At Clarksville, Mo., fire broke out in the grocery store of Cash & Marvin. It soon spread and consumed one entire block. The loss is heavy.

Attempt on Ex-Queen's Life.

Unknown man attempted to assassinate Queen Dowager Maria Pia of Portugal at Aix-les-Bains.

MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Turns Weapon on Himself After Shooting the Woman and Child.

A frightful murder and suicide occurred five miles south of Sherburne, Minn. Fred Yost, a prosperous farmer living seven miles east of Sherburne, was recently held to the grand jury on a serious charge, preferred by Eliza Kunkle, who has been his housekeeper for about two years. The woman was fearful of vengeance and removed to Frank Viabahn's place, south of town. Appearance indicates that the woman saw Yost approach the house and hooked the screen and locked the door. Yost tore open the screen door and kicked in the door, where the woman confronted him with the 10-month-old child in her arms. He fired with a 38-caliber revolver, the ball entering the child's forehead and emerging at the back of the head; then tearing a groove through the door. The woman was shot through the fleshy part of the right arm, the bullet passing into the side. Physicians have no hope of her recovery. Yost then went to where his team was secured and deliberately placed the revolver against his right temple and fired. The bullet emerged from the opposite side of his head, Yost dropping without a struggle.

BOY HANGS HIMSELF AT PLAY.

Arkansas Lads Unconscious from a Mock Execution.

Recently young Leongnyng Jayne was one of the 10,000 persons who saw Jim Anderson, a negro, hanged at Little Rock, Ark. When the execution was over he had inspected the scaffold and a few days later completed a miniature scaffold. He invited his playmates to take the role of the condemned man. Making in this, a slight mistake, he placed the executioner as well as the person condemned. He adjusted the noose and stepped on the trap. He had figured that he had enough rope to reach the ground. The sight of his body dangling in midair caused his playmates to spread the alarm and neighbors reached the scene in time to save him before he had been strangled to death. His neck was not broken, but he was unconscious, and doctors give no hope for recovery. For this and the scenes enacted Gov. Davis has made known his intention to recommend the immediate repeal of the act which permits the public to witness hangings.

ROBBERS TORTURE VICTIMS.

Family of Wealthy Ohio Farmer Visited by Brutal Bandits.

Twelve masked men, eight of whom were armed with revolvers, entered the home of Peter Deum, a wealthy farmer living eleven miles east of Bucyrus, Ohio, and after seizing and binding the various members of the family, proceeded to torture Mr. Deum in an effort to induce him to disclose the hiding place of money which he was supposed to have secreted in the house. The robbers obtained \$50 and were finally frightened away by the screams of the women, which aroused the neighbors.

Negro Shoots Assaultants.

In Leola township, Ark., a party of white men sent word to Lige Siegler, a negro, that they would attempt to whip him, and received word back that some of them would get killed if they came. The party went out, and Siegler and his son shot at them, killing Lewis Haynie, brother of State Senator Haynie, and Hay Hatten, a brother of John Hatten, a prominent merchant at Stephens.

Bad Men Break from Jail.

At Devil's Lake, N. D., as Sheriff Herman Raden entered the cell containing P. H. Pickett and George Kelly, the Churches Perry safe blowers, they overpowered, bound and gagged him, taking the keys and locking him in the cell. They then released three other prisoners and the five made their escape.

Actress Poils Robbers.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, the famous contralto, used her beautiful voice in a very practical way the other night when she screamed so vigorously as to frighten away a burglar who was trying to crack the safe in which the actress had \$30,000 worth of jewelry.

Loss of a Cape Cod Steamer.

The steamship Senator, at Port Townsend, reports that the steamship Charles D. Lane, on her way from Nantux to Seattle with 175 passengers, went ashore during a dense fog on the west bank of Nantux Island. She is a total wreck. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Killed in a Train Wreck.

A north-bound Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train, crowded with departing home seekers, was wrecked two miles south of Kremlin, Ok. C. L. McMahan of Enid, Ok., was killed and twenty-four other passengers received cuts and bruises.

Fire at Richmond, Ind.

Fire destroyed property in the business portion of Richmond, Ind., valued at \$35,000. The chief loss fell on T. G. Taylor, B. Bradley, F. Bradley, C. Williams, Cain and William Grottenchick. The insurance was not sufficient to cover the loss.

Mrs. Kennedy Is Released.

Lulu Prince Kennedy, under sentence at Kansas City, Mo., of ten years for killing her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, on Jan. 10 last, has been released in bond of \$10,000, pending an appeal of her case to the State Supreme Court.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

E. Kirby, proprietor of the Park Hotel, Dodge City, Kan., shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, both dying instantly. The cause assigned is a disagreement over property. Kirby was 40 and his wife 39 years old.

Concession for an American.

Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Chicago has signed a contract with the Mexican government for the water concession of the Mochis canal, in the State of Sinaloa, for the purpose of irrigating a large tract for the cultivation of sugar.

Corn King's Company Suspends.

The George H. Phillips Company of Chicago suspended temporarily owing to confusion in accounts of the firm. Risk of work on unpaid clerks is said to have caused overpayments to customers of \$350,000.

Actor Ends His Own Life.

Mark L. Wilson, actor and theatrical manager, committed suicide in Philadelphia by inhaling illuminating gas. His health and finances were alike in poor condition.

TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Robbers Make Bold Attempt 30 Miles from Chicago.

Miles from Chicago.

BLOW UP ONE COACH.

Force Crew to Cut Mail Cars Loose and Run Them Up the Track.

Four masked men held up the New York and Chicago express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Calumet Heights, near Chicago, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. They secured no cash. They blew open one of the baggage cars, thinking it the express car, terrorized the trainmen and passengers by shooting, and escaped in the scrub oak to the west, going toward Tracy, Ind. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the superintendent of the road for any information that will lead to the arrest of the bandits. The express car which the robbers intended to raid contained a \$50,000 shipment to Chicago banks.

The attempt at train robbery is one of the boldest on record. There is little doubt it would have been successful had there been a safe in the baggage car, as the robbers expected. The train was brought to a stop by the swinging of a red light across the tracks. It was in a lonely place with open prairie stretched here and there with scrub oak. None of the trainmen made any resistance to the robbers. The shooting kept up by the bandits effectively preventing them making a fight or following the train.

Dynamite Used.

As soon as the train came to a standstill two of the robbers mounted the engine, and placing revolvers at Engineer

Four Masked Men Stop Chicago Express, Terrorize Passengers with Bullets, and Blow Up Baggage Car, Falling to Find Treasure Box, They Disappear—Engineer and Fireman Are Compelled, at the Point of Revolvers, to Assist the Desperadoes.

Four masked men held up the New York and Chicago express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Calumet Heights, near Chicago, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. They secured no cash. They blew open one of the baggage cars, thinking it the express car, terrorized the trainmen and passengers by shooting, and escaped in the scrub oak to the west, going toward Tracy, Ind. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the superintendent of the road for any information that will lead to the arrest of the bandits. The express car which the robbers intended to raid contained a \$50,000 shipment to Chicago banks.

The attempt at train robbery is one of the boldest on record. There is little doubt it would have been successful had there been a safe in the baggage car, as the robbers expected. The train was brought to a stop by the swinging of a red light across the tracks. It was in a lonely place with open prairie stretched here and there with scrub oak. None of the trainmen made any resistance to the robbers. The shooting kept up by the bandits effectively preventing them making a fight or following the train.

Dynamite Used.

As soon as the train came to a standstill two of the robbers mounted the engine, and placing revolvers at Engineer

Two Women Lynched.

Betsy McCray, a Negress, and Her Son and Daughter the Victims.

The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro by Charlotte, Miss. criminal Thurgood, who met in the jail of Betsy McCray, her son, Belah McCray, and her daughter, Ida McCray, all colored. The mob was composed of about 500 white citizens of Carroll County, who marched to the jail in order. Demanding the keys

THE POSTMAN'S SHIRT-WAIST.

Some of the more conservative postmen who are content to wear a coat on duty are glad that the use of the duplex-tail shirt waist-coat is not compulsory, but most of the advanced dressers on the postoffice force will soon appear on their rounds in the new creation.

SOME OF THE UNUSUAL DYNAMITE.

The Wrecked Car.

The safe in the express car. Engineer J. W. Collins. Fireman F. S. Deveny.

TRAIN CREW, WRECKED CAR AND FEATURES OF THE HOLD-UP.

J. W. Collins and Fireman F. S. Deveny's heads, told them to get down and waste no time. The robbers followed, and while one stood guard over the engine the other walked the fireman to the rear of the baggage car, which was the second car back of the engine, and compelled him to unhook the two cars from the train. Then they returned to the engine and the engineer was ordered to go ahead about 200 feet.

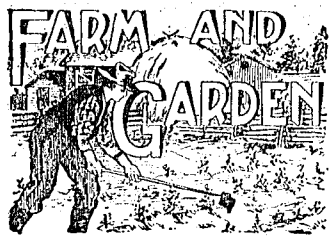
As soon as this was done one of the robbers produced a bunch of dynamite sticks, and placing one at the door of the baggage car, lighted the fuse and told the engineer and fireman to stand back. The explosion did not blow open the door, but loosened it, and the man with the dynamite then lighted another stick and threw it into the car through a wide crack that had been made. This explosion blew a big hole in the side of the car and in the door. The robbers then compelled the engineer and fireman to get up into the car with them, and a quick search was made for the safe.

Kept Up Unceasing Firing. All the time the bandits were operating with the baggage car, they kept up a constant firing to keep the crew in submission, and to compel the passengers to remain inside the coaches.

Not finding what they sought, one of the robbers said: "What will we do now?" The other said: "Let's get out of this."

Both leaping to the ground, they ran to the side of the track, climbed the fence and were lost in the darkness.

While this was going on in the front part of the train the other masked bandits were keeping watch over the train standing on the track. They fired frequently, but no one was hurt, the passengers remaining in the coaches, and the crew making no sign. Just before the robbers who were with the engineer quit the spot, one of them wrenched the engineer's watch



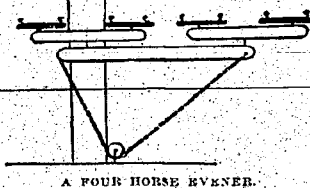
Value of Irrigation.

The universal use of irrigation in the West has practically revolutionized farm values in many regions. These methods of supplying the crops with water are many, but they all show an amount of adaptation to conditions that proves the existence of Yankee genius here yet. There are more varieties of windmills for pumping up water than one could describe in a week. These windmills are not expensive affairs, but in most cases are built of ordinary articles picked up on the farm or in second-hand shops. They perform the work required of them satisfactorily, and that is all one can ask of them. The construction of a good working windmill on any farm, and a pumping attachment, with irrigation canals and reservoir, adds a hundred or two percent to the value of a farm in a region where summer droughts are heavy drawbacks to farming. With a little extra work during the winter season it is an easy matter to make such improvements on almost any farm. The system can be enlarged and extended season by season, and the farm gradually enhanced in value.

A farm, that has a fair home-made irrigation plant is practically independent of the weather. The farmer is then sure of his crop no matter how hot or dry the season may prove. The great benefit derived from an irrigation plant is so apparent that it seems strange that so few are in existence. It is not always necessary to build a windmill for irrigation, for there are often natural advantages which any farmer can avail himself of. When brooks flow through farms they furnish in the winter and spring seasons an abundance of water, but when summer advances they often dry up and prove of no earthly good. The question of importance is how can such a stream be converted into use for irrigating the plants. It would not be so difficult if a reservoir was dug and built on the farm, so that the water could be stored. Such a reservoir could easily be increased in size each year, and with the water stored in it, what would prevent digging ditches to carry the water to the fields when needed? Some will say that such work represents an immense amount of labor; but if the farmer intends to live permanently on his farm, will it not pay him to do a little toward the improvement each year, even though it may take ten years to complete the job? He can rest assured that he is increasing the value of his farm fully 10 per cent every year, a fact which he will realize when he comes to sell it.—Professor James S. Doty, New York.

Four Horse Eveners.

A correspondent sends to Iowa Homestead a sketch of a four horse evenner for a binder which, he says, is in almost universal use in his section of the country. Take a common evenner off your disk, buy a 15-cent pulley and about ten feet of stout rope or chain, which will cover all the expense. Take a piece of 2 by 6 and bolt on tongue



A FOUR HORSE EVENNER.

with one bolt where the evenner goes to serve as prop for the evenner, pass the rope through the pulley and tie on each end of the evenner. This gives free play to both sides of the evenner. There is no side draft, but put the heaviest team on the outside. This device can be used on either a right or left hand binder and gives perfect satisfaction. The illustration is self explanatory. There should also be a clevis from the center of the evenner to fasten the evenner to the outer end of the prop.

Imperfect Plum Blossoms.

Fruit growers have met with difficulty in the successful cultivation of the native plum in the fact that some varieties are self-sterile; that is, they do not fertilize themselves. Isolated trees and large orchards of Wild Goose and Milner have proved shy bearers, while when planted intermingled with other varieties blossoming at the same time and furnishing an abundance of pollen they have borne many crops. Hence it is important to determine the most suitable list of varieties for an orchard so as to insure the most perfect pollination of all the blossoms. Newman is considered a good pollenizer for Wild Goose, while De Soto, Wolf, and Forest Garden are regarded as good fertilizers for Milner. Isolated trees of the self-sterile varieties may be made fruitful by top grafting some of the limbs with suitable varieties, or by planting trees of these sorts adjacent. Mixed planting of self-sterile and important varieties in hedge-like rows or in alternate rows is now advocated and practiced by our best growers. Some growers prefer to confine their choice of varieties to those that are self-sterile. —Farmer's Review.

Feed Instead of Breed.

The famous dairy expert, Blackwell, once gave ten rules for the care of dairy cows, and of this number six referred in some manner to the feed given them, showing that, in his mind, at least, feed was much more important than anything else in the handling of the dairy. Much complaint is being made by dairymen that some of their cows are not profitable, and while, in many cases, the trouble is due entirely to some poor individuals in the herd which may be "discovered" by weighing the milk of each cow and keeping a record of it, there is no doubt but that poor feeding is at the bottom of the trouble in many cases. It is frequently found that an animal which is a loss in the hands of Brown is profitable when Jones gets hold of the cow. In such cases it is evident that the method of feeding or the food itself was wrong in the first case. Dairymen who are complaining of their cows and thinking of bringing about improvement by changing the breed will do well to study the question of feed and see if they are not making some mistakes in that direction.

Indigestion in Horses.

It is difficult to give causes of indigestion in horses, for it may come from improper water, or from improper food, although the latter are usually at the bottom of the trouble. A proper variety in the foods will do much to keep the digestive organs in good condition, particularly if the variety there is considerable given food of a succulent nature, as most corn crops are. When indigestion is caused by improper water, it is usually the case that the water is foul in some way, although very hard water often produces indigestion, or, what is worse, stone in the kidney or bladder, the latter being a disease quite common among horses in districts where the water is hard. If the food is of the proper kind and hard water is being used, attention should be given to before a valuable animal is lost. If possible, give rain water, but if this is not convenient, add a small quantity of caustic potash to the hard water, which will materially improve it.

Good Fodder House.

In any way so that one can even reach the inside except through the small hole provided for the entrance of the chicks.

Protect the Farm Well.

Tests made at experiment stations show that water from farm wells is frequently contaminated with some impurity drawn from surrounding stables, pens, etc., and a lack of drainage to carry off surface water. Wash and disinfect, both filled with animal matter, is thrown around the house, year in and out, until the ground is alive with the poison, which eventually finds its way into the well. The fields are tilled to produce healthy and abundant crop life, but seldom is a tile or ditch put down around the house to protect the well.

Dairy Thermometers.

A good dairy thermometer costs less than \$1, and tons of butter go into the grease vats every year because thousands of farmers' wives do not use a

NO PUBLIC SUPPORT.

TARIFF REVISION PLAN NOT IN GENERAL FAVOR.

Advocated Only by the Professional Free-Trade Reform Element and by a Limited Number of Weak-Kneed Semi-Protectionists.

One point in connection with the tariff about alleged necessity for revision of the tariff cannot fail to be observed by those who are considering the question in all its phases, and that is, that except among the professional tariff reformers the demand is not yet sufficiently emphasized in any quarter except where there has always been a manifest weakness on the doctrine and policy of protection. You look into any section of the country where there has always been a home and halting support given the cause of protection, and you will find all the Republicans that are to be found anywhere who are fearful that the trust "gobblers" will get the people and the Republican party if the markets of the United States are not speedily turned over to the foreign producers.

With these exceptions, and a few representatives in Congress who are ready to get into the current of any passing breeze of popular clamor, rather than take their part in shagging public sentiment rightly, there is absolutely no support for the tariff when the necessity for revising the tariff. When the people reflect upon the results of the past year, not only in domestic trade, but in the instance of the tariff and demand protection, as did the tin plate industry at the time when the McKinley law was enacted. But when the time for tariff revision comes, the work of revising will be entrusted to those who stand for and believe in the principle of protection. Let the free-traders make no mistake about that. The American people will never trust the duty of tariff revision to those who have always shown either ignorance or total disregard for the needs of American industry. Therefore the free-traders have nothing to hope for from making tariff revision an issue. However, there is no objection to letting them go on with their talking. It doesn't hurt any one else, and it seems to amuse them.

Radical Treatment Required.

Uncle Sam—Those bugs are getting thick again. Guess I'd better clean 'em out once for all.

Would It Pay?

The New York World is still harping on the old free trade string—viz, that if we want foreign nations to buy from us, we must buy from them; that, in other words, we ought, in order to retain our foreign trade, to throw open the American market to foreign manufacturers. Without bothering, for the time being, to discuss the merits of the question exhaustively, we would like to ask the World if it would not be just as well not to get so excited about the matter until foreign nations begin to show at least some little evidence that they are about to withdraw their trade from us. Just at present there are no signs which seem to point to that course of action on their part. Our foreign trade is not falling off alarmingly. On the contrary, it is still on the increase. When it begins to decline, it will be time enough to take up the question as to whether it will pay us to exchange for our foreign market the market worth fifty times as much which we have at home.

How It Would Work.

The only way that free trade would serve to prevent the tariff war that may be threatened would be that it would probably so cripple our industries that they would no longer be dangerous competitors in foreign countries. The question of the protective tariff does not enter into the equation in so far as it has built up the industries that are now enabled to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the other countries on their own grounds.—Helen (Mont.) Record.

Protective Wall and Wool.

In spite of the doctrine in London, the protective wall of the tariff has permitted only activity, but a slight increase in the price of the wools in the United States," says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. "That is just what the protective wall was built for, and it seems to have been well built, too."

Nothing Serious.

There is a disposition to make a mountain out of a mole hill in discussing the little tariff squabble with Russia. There isn't the slightest probability of its going into anything serious. Diplomacy has taken it up and will soon straighten it out. Harrisonville (Mo.) News.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Rural Free Delivery Routes Now in Operation—Detroit's Bi-Centenary—Chicago Man Driven to South Haven—Wife Tries to Kill Husband.

Following is a list of all the rural free delivery routes in operation in Michigan: 1. Adrian, Albion, Allegan, Alma, Ann Arbor, Bancroft, Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Blissfield, Brighton, Brownstown, Brimley, Brown City, Burt, Byron, Canby, Cass, Cedar Springs, Corcoran, Charlotte, Chelsea, Chesaning, Clarkston, Clinton, Coldwater, Combs, Cross Village, Dearborn, Detroit, Easton, Eastland, Eastport, Elsie, Fairgrove, Farmington, Fenton, Fenwick, Flint, Fowlerville, Fremont, Grand Ledge, Grand Rapids, Grass Lake, Greenville, Hamburg, Harbor Beach, Hillsdale, Holly, Homer, Howell, Jackson, Jasperville, Kalamazoo, Lakeside, Lansing, Leslie, Litchfield, Lowell, Manchester, Mayville, Mendon, Middleville, Millington, Milford, Monroe, Morris, Muskegon, Niles, Nottawa, Okemos, Orchard Lake, Owosso, Perrinton, Perry, Pittsford, Portland, Quincy, Reading, Ridgeview, Ridge, Rockford, Saginaw, Sebewaing, Sibley, St. Charles, St. Johns, St. Louis, Salem, Sherwood, South Haven, Springport, Swartz Creek, Tekonsha, Tipton, Vermontville, Vassar, Vesper, West Bay City, Williamston, Ypsilanti.

Celebrates Landing of Cadillac.

With the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns by the revenue cutter Essex at sunrise, Detroit began at three o'clock celebration of the landing of Cadillac at that point 200 years ago. All the public buildings and many business houses and residences were handsomely decorated with bunting and the flags of the United States and France. Wednesday was largely given over to literary exercises. At 10 o'clock the stone chair of justice which marks the site of the first courthouse in the city was dedicated under the auspices of the historical committee. The first of the spectacular features of the celebration occurs when Cadillac and his voyagers paddled down the river from Belle Isle, were met by a party of Indians, placed in a cross and claimed the country for France.

Dead Poison in Perries.

Mrs. John D. French, arrested at Lansing for poisoning her husband, an Onondaga farmer, is probably dependent on the person who sent her letters addressed to Farmer Giddens, whom she is first accused of poisoning. French, in which she suggests that she shot her husband and says that she had put poison in his strawberries and had been trying for weeks to "get the drop on him." The lawyers also expressed the hope that French would do this time. In spite of these evidences Mrs. French now insists that her confession is untrue and that she is innocent.

Drowns in Sight of Wife.

George B. Hutton, of Chicago, at Sleepy Hollow summer resort, South Haven, was drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan. Mr. Hutton was with a party of friends. He had gone out to the second sandbar some seventy-five feet from shore and when last seen was swimming toward land. A few minutes later he was missed. A search was instituted, but he could not be found. The decedent was 34 years old and is survived by a widow and young son, who were on the bluff in full view of the lake when the tragedy occurred.

Grand Rapids Indictments Stand.

At Grand Rapids, Judge Wolcott, in the Circuit Court, denied a motion to quash the grand jury indictments against City Attorney Salisbury, T. F. McFarley and others in connection with the waterworks case and ordered the petit jury recalled to determine if Glenn J. Barrett was legally drawn for grand jury service. It is claimed that Barrett was put on by prearrangement. The prosecution hopes to have a trial before the grand jury resumes its session Aug. 12.

Boy Is Robbed and Drowned.

Cyril Larke, 8 years of age, was robbed of 48 cents by older companions at Rogers City, after which they enticed him out on a log boom and pushed him into the lake, where he drowned. Two persons witnessed the crime and reported it to the authorities.

Within Our Borders.

This year's hay crop in Lenawee County will be the largest in years. Mrs. Charles Ware, of Battle Creek, was fatally wounded by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

As a Result of Domestic Trouble.

As a result of domestic trouble, Albert Ryan, of Litchfield township, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife.

Husband's Village is Threatened.

Hubbardston Village is threatened with damage suits arising from defective sidewalks, several persons having been injured of late.

During a Fit of Insanity.

Death of most disco lounge bouncer at a bed post. She was 65 years old and lived with her only daughter.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 11.

The Lord's Covenant with Abraham. Gen. 15:1-8. Memory verses, 5-7. Golden Text—1 am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.—Gen. 15:1.

In an earlier lesson we had occasion to discuss briefly the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. The interesting identification proposed within a few years of the four kings, Amraphel, Arioch, Chedorloamer and Tidal, with monarchs who reigned in the lower valley of the Euphrates and Tigris about the second century B. C., is still regarded as an open question. What is proved is that the names found in Genesis are real names of Chaldean and Phoenician kings, not invented. Beyond this the historicity of the particular events narrated still rests upon the evidence of the chapter, with the presumptions in its favor, as the historian would say. Abram's part in this affair is interesting to us chiefly because it throws light upon his character. We find generosity in his prompt decision to rescue his nephew at great risk and loss. We find splendid courage in his daring to pursue foreign armies with a band of 138 men, his endurance in prolonging the chase from Hebron in the south of Palestine to Damascus over hills and plains. We find a high sense of self-respect and honor, as well as the principle of a high born natural aristocrat, in his refusal to accept spoils of war as a reward for his service.

Abram's Perplexity.

It is natural that the aged Abram, childless still, began to wonder in these latter days how Jehovah meant to fulfill his promise. An adopted heir, not of his own blood, could not carry on the family and receive the blessing. But Abram was reassured with all the emphasis that he could have desired. He was told to look up at the stars. Doubtless in his boyhood and youth at Ur of the Chaldees he had often gazed at the heavens, peering with something of the childlike knowledge of their phenomena, perhaps associating the stars as his neighbors did with the national mythology. Now he was asked if he could count the stars. An impossible task to the unaided human eye; not so much because of the immense number of stars visible to the naked eye—said to be not above 5,000—as because of the bewildering distribution of the constellations over the sky, the multitudes of faint stars just barely visible, and the great nebulae. "So shall thy seed be," was the promise. Abram believed the Lord; that is, he relied upon the Lord, gave himself into the Lord's keeping. It was his faith—not belief alone, but trust.

The Covenant.

Why such a method should be chosen to cement the promise is evident when one studies the customs of that ancient time among the peoples of the East. A solemn agreement or covenant was customarily accompanied by some physical symbol. Two men clasped hands on a bargain. In those days the pricking of a vein, and the transfusion of blood was not uncommon; or the killing of an animal and the passing of the two parties to the covenant between the "sundered parts." In this case the customs of the time were used to bind the sacred covenant of the Lord with his servant. Henceforth Abram knew whom he had believed, and was convinced that the Lord would in some unknown way bring to pass that which had been promised. He believed in the dark, and saw the glimmering of a light. The patriarch's strong confidence in the God whom he had served is one of the fine, heroic pictures of Genesis.

Next Lesson—Abraham's Intercession.

Gen. 18:16-33.

ICES FOR LONDON'S SMALL BOY.

Pure Article to Be Served for a Penny.

Too long has the susceptible stomach of the London boy been a dumping ground for the microbes of the not overclean Italian vendor of ices, says the London Express. We know him—the obnoxious motive power of a barrow, selling frozen concoctions manufactured in the cellars of Saffron Hill, where the fee machine fires with the monkey of the organ man and the decaying vegetables of a colony of lodgers. We know his trick of catching the penny that burns in the pocket of the small boy, luring it from its safe concealment by the seductive "taster"—a preliminary free gift which is as insidious and demoralizing as the prospectus of a bogus company.

London Ices for the London Boy.

"That is the motto of a British company which has been formed to sell penny ices, guaranteed pure and of wholesome manufacture, from clean barrows, attended by clean British salesmen in clean white coats. Every ice will be served in a paper cup with a metal spoon, both intended to be thrown away when once used; so that the propagation of disease by repeated washings of ice-glasses in water that is far from reputable may be avoided.

Tried Both Ways.

Some of the inmates of a Yorkshire asylum were engaged in sawing wood, and an attendant thought that one old fellow, who appeared to be working as hard as anybody, had not much to show for his labor. Approaching him, the attendant soon discovered the cause of this. The old man had turned his saw upside down, with the teeth in the air, and was working away with the back of the tool.

Here I Saw a—

"Here I saw a—," remarked the attendant, "what are you doing? You'll never cut the wood in that fashion. Turn the saw over!"

Did I Ever Try a Saw This Way?

"Did I ever try a saw this way?" he asked.

Well, no, replied the attendant.

"Of course I haven't." "Then had thy nose, mon," was the instant retort rejoinder. "I've tried both ways I love, and—impressively—'this it' easiest."—London Spire Moments.

Encouraging Him.

"If I thought that any girl would accept me," casually remarked the bashful Mr. Dolyers, "I'd propose to-morrow."

Another oil well is being drilled near

Abbotsford.

The dates for the Menominee County Fair are Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

A cattle ranch is to be started on the

plains near Hubbard lake.

Another large elevator is being erected

at Perry. The village already has two.

The Bostick stove works opened at La

Port Aug. 15, with about forty employes.

The temperance people of Gratiot

County have begun a campaign for local option.

Ball's Creek Cereal Co. has filed

articles, capital \$25,000, to manufacture cereal-food products.

The erection of the Lake Shore Port-

land elevator at Belmar will be completed this summer.

The experiment of using oil to lay

the dust on the streets is to be made at Grand Rapids in the near future.

A young man aged about 20, supposed

to be Frank Webster of Howard City, was killed by the cars at Allegan.

The reunion of the Calhoun County

Soldiers' and Sailors' battalion will be held at Albion on Aug. 28 and 29.

Work is being pushed on the Egyptian

Cement Co.'s building at Fenton. It expects to commence business Jan. 1.

During September the Owosso Manu-

facturing Co. will distribute \$2,000 among employes who have worked in the factory two years or more.

The Manistee iron works was burned,

and the loss is estimated at \$50,000, with insurance at \$20,000. The plant was the largest in northern Michigan.

Gilbert W. Phillips, of Hudsonville,

was thrown under the wheels while trying to board a moving train at Grand Rapids, and was dead when picked up.

Aug. 29 and 30 have been selected

as the dates for the second annual reunion of the Clinton County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, which will be held at St. Johns.

By an explosion of gas at the furnaces

of the Antrim Iron Company at Manistee a workman named Vincent was killed and another named John Strahl seriously burned.

Many of the canning factories about the State have been compelled to shut down on account of the scarcity of berries. They will not resume operations until peaches begin to come in.

Kleptomaniac is becoming a fad at Mar-

quette; in fact, so much so that the merchants have about lost all patience and threaten to have the next person caught at it arrested and prosecuted for stealing.

The body of an old man about 60 years

of age was discovered floating in Grand river near Lansing. The body had been in the river not more than a few hours. It is believed to be that of an old man named Neller, who is reported missing.

The dead body of Leon Stinton, of Kal-

amizoo, was found June 6 near Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada. Everything in connection with the discovery points to murder, and "Bud" Bullock is suspected of the crime. Stinton was 18 years of age.

While stepping from the ferry at Otta-

wa Beach, Mrs. A. L. Wegmann, of St. Louis, dropped her chateaufort purse containing valuable jewelry and \$2,000 in money into the lake. A diver from the life-saving station recovered it after six hours' search.

Henry F. L. Homelien, son of Superin-

tendent L. Homelien of the Michigan Central Railway, and a freshman in the engineering department of the university, was instantly killed at Ann Arbor by the Grand Rapids express on the Michigan Central.

A shooting affair took place at Ches-

aning that may have quite a long story to it. J. D. As. L. Bailey shot Alexander Scratch three times as the latter was endeavoring to escape. Only the first shot took effect, striking Scratch in the right wrist, the ball passing on up to the elbow.

Asa Gouvis, aged 48 years, attempted

suicide at his home in Battle Creek. He was found by a servant lying on the floor of an upstairs room bleeding from terrible gashes in the throat, inflicted with a razor. The suicide had been nearly severed and the jugular vein was cut. He was taken to the hospital, but died of his wounds.

Henry Sable of Laketon township is

confronted with the problem of how to get rid of a divorced wife. Last February he received a decree of divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. He gave up the money to go east, to her friends, but some time ago she came back and insisted upon living with him. The other day Sable went to Sheriff Payne and Prosecuting Attorney Cross and asked for relief from the presence of his divorced wife, who, he said, still held the scepter of power in his domicile. The authorities could not help him out.

Charles Bell, a farmer and a devoted

Christian Scientist of Parma, yielded up his life as a sacrifice to his belief. So thoroughly had he become imbued with its principles that he doubted the power of drugs or the agencies of man over his body. He brooded over the subject constantly until, it is thought, his mind became unbalanced. He constantly talked about his faith in his belief, and entered him in return till he finally avowed his willingness to demonstrate the truth of his doctrines with a practical test upon his own person. He believed that his life could not end, therefore would not be cut short by any power except that which created it. He made his first test by taking four grains of morphine. His stomach refused to retain the overdose and his confidence was all the more strengthened. Emboldened by what seemed to him his success, he went to Albion and purchased a revolver. After eating a hearty dinner he went into the yard and, while sitting at a table, placed the weapon to his head and fired. Death was instantaneous.

One of the buildings of the old Goffrey

plaster mills at Grand Rapids was struck by lightning, set on fire and totally destroyed. The loss is about \$15,000, with no insurance.

At Battle Creek Mrs. Chas. Ware was

fatally burned by a gasoline stove firing up and setting fire to her clothing. Her 10-year-old daughter Lola was also badly burned, but will recover.

The outlook for the cherry crop in St.

Clair and the neighboring counties is fair, class. The average is little if any larger than last year, but the farmers are taking better care of the plants.

From the county poor house to riches

is the sudden change which fortune has brought Mrs. M. J. North of St. Joseph. A few months ago she entered the county house bent with age, penniless and sick. The other day she left the institution to share the inheritance of \$20,000 with her son and daughter.

August Olson fell from the top of the

Northern company's car dock No. 1 into the hold of the steamer William Paulsen at Escanaba and died from his injuries a few hours later. The vessel was loading ore for North Chicago when a crank pin broke, knocking Olson off the dock. He fell a distance of sixty-five feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 11.

The Lord's Covenant with Abraham. Gen. 15:1-8. Memory verses, 5-7. Golden Text—1 am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.—Gen. 15:1.

In an earlier lesson we had occasion to discuss briefly the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. The interesting identification proposed within a few years of the four kings, Amraphel, Arioch, Chedorloamer and Tidal, with monarchs who reigned in the lower valley of the Euphrates and Tigris about the second century B. C., is still regarded as an open question. What is proved is that the names found in Genesis are real names of Chaldean and Phoenician kings, not invented. Beyond this the historicity of the particular events narrated still rests upon the evidence of the chapter, with the presumptions in its favor, as the historian would say. Abram's part in this affair is interesting to us chiefly because it throws light upon his character. We find generosity in his prompt decision to rescue his nephew at great risk and loss. We find splendid courage in his daring to pursue foreign armies with a band of 138 men, his endurance in prolonging the chase from Hebron in the south of Palestine to Damascus over hills and plains. We find a high sense of self-respect and honor, as well as the principle of a high born natural aristocrat, in his refusal to accept spoils of war as a reward for his service.

Abram's Perplexity.

It is natural that the aged Abram, childless still, began to wonder in these latter days how Jehovah meant to fulfill his promise. An adopted heir, not of his own blood, could not carry on the family and receive the blessing. But Abram was reassured with all the emphasis that he could have desired. He was told to look up at the stars. Doubtless in his boyhood and youth at Ur of the Chaldees he had often gazed at the heavens, peering with something of the childlike knowledge of their phenomena, perhaps associating the stars as his neighbors did with the national mythology. Now he was asked if he could count the stars. An impossible task to the unaided human eye; not so much because of the immense number of stars visible to the naked eye—said to be not above 5,000—as because of the bewildering distribution of the constellations over the sky, the multitudes of faint stars just barely visible, and the great nebulae. "So shall thy seed be," was the promise. Abram believed the Lord; that is, he relied upon the Lord, gave himself into the Lord's keeping. It was his faith—not belief alone, but trust.

The Covenant.

Why such a method should be chosen to cement the promise is evident when one studies the customs of that ancient time among the peoples of the East. A solemn agreement or covenant was customarily accompanied by some physical symbol. Two men clasped hands on a bargain. In those days the pricking of a vein, and the transfusion of blood was not uncommon; or the killing of an animal and the passing of the two parties to the covenant between the "sundered parts." In this case the customs of the time were used to bind the sacred covenant of the Lord with his servant. Henceforth Abram knew whom he had believed, and was convinced that the Lord would in some unknown way bring to pass that which had been promised. He believed in the dark, and saw the glimmering of a light. The patriarch's strong confidence in the God whom he had served is one of the fine, heroic pictures of Genesis.

Next Lesson—Abraham's Intercession.

Gen. 18:16-33.

ICES FOR LONDON

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican Electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates in the Town Hall in the village of Grayling on the 17th day of August, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two (2) delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Standish August 22nd, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. Townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest	9	Grayling	18
Beaver Creek	4	Frederic	4
South Branch	3		

M. A. BATES, Chairman.
T. A. CARNEY, Secretary.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The republicans of the Tenth congressional district of Michigan are hereby called to meet at the opera house in the village of Standish, Arenac county, Michigan, on August 22, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., standard time, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress in the Tenth congressional district, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each county in the district will be entitled to the following representation: Alpena, 8 delegates; Alcona, 2; Arenac, 4; Bay, 24; Cheboygan, 7; Crawford, 2; Emmett, 8; Gladwin, 3; Iosco, 4; Midland, 6; Montcalm, 2; Ogemaw, 3; Oscoda, 2; Presque Isle, 4.

West Bay City, Mich., July 27, 1901.
H. H. APLIN, Chairman.
S. C. HOUGHTON, Sec.

France ran behind \$100,000,000 last year and there were deficits in Germany, England and most of the other European nations. In America we had the fiscal year with a surplus of \$6,000,000, and instead of looking round for loans we are reducing the war taxes. The showing is one to be proud of.—Hornelsville (N. Y.) Times.

And now the British in South Africa are worried over the invasion of American machinery and American capital, which threatens England's dearly bought supremacy in that field. American capitalists are said to be buying up shares in the gold mines of the Rand. Wouldn't it be queer if England should finally conquer the South African republics only to open up a new market for American wares and American capital.

Our position is so strong that we have little to fear even from a European combine, of which we hear much talk of late. We have the goods and Europe must have them. They can't get along without them and in the end our European rivals for the world's trade will have to swallow their chagrin with the best grace possible and patronize Uncle Sam's wares as usual and in increased quantities. The United States is not a bargain counter for the world, but all its trade departments stand unexcelled, and this is what creates a demand for American goods.—Hartford Globe.

Russia does not like our tariff and therefore, says the tariff tinkers, the tariff must be changed. Other countries do not like some provisions of the law and therefore these must also be changed. It might be worth while to stop a minute, and discuss the question whether we make our tariff for the benefit of other nations or for our own benefit. If for the benefit of Russia, Germany and England, we might as well turn the work of making the tariff over to them and save the expense of Congressional labor on it. But there is little prospect that the tariff tinkers will induce the people to listen to them. Conditions are pretty fair now, and there are not many who want to go back to the Democratic times such as we had in 1893 to 1897.—Moline Ill. Dispatch.

Capt. Eulate, who commanded the Vizcaya at Santiago, in a cable reply to a request from the New York Journal as to his opinion of Rear Admiral Schley's maneuvers in the battle of Santiago says: "As a gentleman I can't appreciate any maneuver of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3rd of July in front of Santiago as an act of cowardice, because, although the Brooklyn went to port when the Teresa, with Admiral Cervera aboard, tried to ram her, and afterward when I, in the Vizcaya, also steered toward him he fell off 22 degrees. This maneuver, considering the position

of the other American ships which attacking the Vizcaya by the stern quarter, was a proper one."

Reports have been received by Commissioner Evans, of the pension bureau, from all the pension agents of the country, showing the entire pension business transacted for the fiscal year ending June 30, last. The showing thus made compared with 1900, is as follows: The appropriations for the two years were the same, \$144,000,000, for each year. The expenditure for 1901 was \$138,531,494, an excess of \$59,354. During the year the pension roll was increased to the extent of 4,305 names making a total of 997,834. The deaths among pensioners numbered 38,982 in 1901 or 2,375 more than in 1900. The record shows that for the year 45,710 claims were filed on account of the Spanish-American war. Of these 7,086 were allowed and 7,053 were adjudicated and rejected.

New Methods of Nature Study.

It is refreshing to note that nature study is becoming more and more a common feature of school and college work, and also that the methods used are somewhat different than those in vogue some years ago. Time was when the study of birds meant shooting them, or collecting their eggs, nests, and when the ardent student of quadrupeds, insects, reptiles, or any other living thing, felt it necessary to prove his love for his subject by knocking it in the head, and to measure his knowledge by the size of his collection. Thanks to the camera and common sense, things are different now. The naturalist has learned that he can find out more about birds and animals by making friends with them when alive than by dissecting them dead.

At least one-half of the popular books on nature study which have appeared in the last few years have evidently been the work of this outdoor naturalist. The lover of nature takes his camera, his opera-glass, his text-book and his notebook, and lies him to the woods or fields, where he quietly sits down on the ground or props himself against a tree, and keeps very still. It is not his purpose to interrupt, but to watch, the housekeeping of his friends in fur and feathers, he knows that the report of a gun or the smell of blood will effectively put a stop to the kind of studying he desires to do. It is not practicable to kill a person and make friends with him at one and the same time, and the rule holds just as good if the person is a squirrel or a robin.

The nature-lover, therefore, sits for hours in his chosen place, traps for miles over wood-paths or through untrodden wilderness, not for the sake of bringing home a well-filled bag of game, but in order to store his head with interesting information. He wants to find out, perhaps, what the habits of a certain bird are, and how its song at certain seasons of the year differs from the mere twitter heard at other seasons; what it lives on, and how far north it ranges. Can he discover all those things by lying in wait for the bird and shooting it, or taking it home to live the rest of its short life in a cage? Nothing of the kind; this is the case in which he, not the bird, must pay for his knowledge. So, like an honest man, he pays, and in return learns more not only about the bird, but about various other creatures met in his travels, than the mere sportsman would know if he hunted a hundred years.

Old woodsmen, it is true, often know a great deal more of the habits of wild things, not only from the hunter's but the naturalist's point of view; but it is well known that they seldom hunt for mere sport, and never kill more than they need for actual consumption or for sale. One does not find an Adirondack guide running amuck in the woods, blazing away at everything he sees. Powder and shot are so precious, for one thing. Consequently the people in fur and feathers, not desired by him for food or other purposes, soon learn to know him, and he understands them. Sometimes he is not much of a sportsman in the ordinary sense of the term. And the men who attend to the preserving of game and the care of forests know quite as much as those who live by shooting the wild creatures.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boscche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boscche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cold. Price 75c. Get Green's Price Almanach. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

1-4 OFF!

For the next sixty days we will sell our entire stock of summer and light weight goods at 1-4 off.

H. JOSEPH.
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan.

Congressional Notes.

Unless it slips a cog, the Holmes-Canfield political "machine" expects to grind out eight Alpena delegates who will favor Frank C. Holmes for Congress. In case he falls down for Congress, Mr. Holmes will reluctantly accept the \$2,000 Alpena postoffice job as a consolation prize, if he can get it.—Alpena Echo.

If the Hon. L. G. Dufoe expects to get Alpena's eight congressional delegates by looking wise and saying: "I have a cinch, boys," he may have a rude awakening the night the cantruses are held. The Holmes-Canfield political machine is nicely oiled, is working smoothly, and is after Dufoe's scalp. Alpena Echo.

Iosco county will elect congressional delegates, Tuesday, Aug. 19th, only three days before the convention at Standish. Advice from Iosco indicates that the solid delegation from that county will favor Col. Geo. A. Lord.

The Bay City Times-Press says, if Devere Hall were only a wire puller and a politician, he would be sure of capturing the Bay county congressional delegation. The fact that he is not a wire puller and a politician would make Hall strong before the people in case he should be nominated. People are weary of wire-pulling politicians.

Some of the democrats are saying that the drought and the consequent crop shortage will help their party. They are predicting that they will carry in the next elections, some states in the West which have been usually Republican in the past. There is a strong probability that these are false prophets. The wheat crop of 1901 is by far the largest ever known. In some sections of the corn belt the drought has been broken, and the indications are that the break in all this region is close at hand. It is possible that the reduction in the corn yield may yet not be more than 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 bushels below the original estimate of 2,000,000,000 crop. This, of course, would be a big drop, but it would not be so bad as feared. On the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard there has been comparatively little damage from or anything else. Anywhere there will be no chance for the calamity shrieker. The Democracy can profit nothing from the blow which Providence has dealt the corn growers in half a dozen Western states this year.—Inter Ocean.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," writes Rev. A. A. Power of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible flux, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. For sale by L. Fournier.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.
Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

The Final Closing Sale!

We are compelled to make a still deeper cut in prices, as our time is limited. You will save from 30 to 40 cents on a dollar by buying your supply for Fall and Winter now. Our loss is your gain. We will only mention a few of our bargains, as they are too numerous for this space. Read carefully the following prices:

\$12.00 Men's Overcoats for.....	\$7.75
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.50
9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.75
6.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.75
12.00 " Suits " " " " " " " " " "	8.00
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.00
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.50
2.25 Boys' " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.25
3.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.75
5.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.25
50 and 60 cents Men's Leather Faced Mittens, 38c per pair.	
75 " 80 " " " " " " " " " " " "	52c " "
\$1.25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	77c " "
25 and 30 cent " Wool Socks, 19c per pair.	
50 cent " " " " " " " " " " " "	29c " "
50 and 60 cent Jersey Overshirts, 38c each	
\$1.25 Wool Underwear, 75c each	
50 and 60 cent Wool Underwear, 38c each	
\$1.35 Men's Heavy Rubbers, 90c per pair	
1.75 " Snag Proof Rubbers, per pair.....	\$1.25
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.40
2.25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.65
2.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.75
3.25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.25
3.50 " Rubber Boots, No 1 for.....	2.50
2.75 Men's Rubber Boots No 2 for.....	2.00
3.00 Grain Leather Boots for.....	2.15
2.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.65
2.00 Men's Shoe Packs for.....	1.60
2.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.85
1.25 " Ducking Coats for.....	.79
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.28
.50 " Caps for.....	.38
.75 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.52
1.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.77
20c Ladies' Wool Hose, 15c per pair; 30c Children's Wool Hose, 19c per pair; 35c Ladies' Fascinators, 19c; 50c Ladies' Fascinators, 38c. Our best 50 and 60 cent Corsets for 38c; our best \$1.00 Corsets for 76c. Our best 30c Turkey Red Table Linens, 19c per yard; our best 35c Turkey Red Table Linens, 25c per yard; our best 55c Turkey Red Table Linens; oil boiled, 39c per yard. Mackintoshes from 95c up.	

All our Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Laces and Ribbons must be sold at any price.

R. MEYERS,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware.
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

YOU CAN PATENT
anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT, or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or photo. for free examination and advice. No Att'y. **BOOK ON PATENTS FREE.** Write to **C. A. SNOW & CO.** Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARLIN
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeater has Special Smokeless Powder. Call for up-to-date information and our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Patent secured for you. Usual agency for securing patents. Patents taken in all countries. Send for special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American.**
A handbook illustrating weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year, four months, \$1.50. Send for catalog. **MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"
TOLEDO, OHIO.
178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet that for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address **THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio**

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.
Lv. GRAYLING. Arr. AT MACINAW
Macinaw Express, 4:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m.
Macinaw Exp., 4:00 a. m. 7:00 a. m.
Way Freight, 6:30 a. m. 6:35 p. m.
Accommodation Dp. 12:00 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Lv. MACINAW. Arr. AT GRAYLING
Macinaw Express, 6:30 a. m. 9:45 p. m.
Macinaw Exp., 6:10 a. m. 9:10 p. m.
Way Freight, 6:10 a. m. 9:10 p. m.
Accommodation Dp. 6:30 a. m. 9:45 p. m.
A. W. CAMPBELL, General Passenger Agent, Local Agent.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation. Salary per year, payable weekly, \$3 per day, absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, honest, definite salary, no commission, salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 331 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Mr. Jay Ingersoll, of Cleveland, is visiting at J. M. Jones.

A county fair will be held at Gaylord Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21st.

J. Patterson was in Bay City the first of the week, on legal business.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Delicious ice-cream at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Alabaster in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

John Hanson, chief of the Hanson Lumber Co., was in the village today.—Roscommon News.

Miss Ruth Comer returned from a two week's visit in Bay City, last Friday.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Olaf Michelson has returned from Bay View, after spending a few warm days at that noted resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Elnor Matson returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Lapeer, last Friday.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. Chas. Butler and the boy started for Homer, yesterday, for a visit with Guy and Anna Belle.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles, sold on easy payments.

Mrs. A. W. Evans, of Savannah N. Y., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Woodworth.

Gasoline Range, latest invention, for sale cheap, at R. Meyers. Also a wood heating stove cheap.

Mrs. John McCullough, of Bay City, is visiting her aunts, Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Jerome.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Geo. Adams, of Coldwater, is the guest of his brother-in-law, J. C. Burton. Look out for fish stories.

Report says that John Rasmussen has bought the corner saloon of N. P. Olson.

For Sale—A good four year old horse, sound and allright. Henry Funck, South Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenkilde have returned from a pleasant visit in Genesee county.

Mrs. Philipp Kiopp and children returned from a two week's visit with relatives in Detroit and vicinity, last Friday.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner are enjoying a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Wilson of Adrian.

The Ladies' Aid Society will serve supper at Mrs. Woodworth's, Friday evening, Aug. 9th. All are invited. Supper 10c.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Mrs. H. E. Barlow, our niece, of Pittsburg, Pa., is a welcome guest at our home, her first visit in the wilds of northern Michigan.

Mrs. William Ball of Hamburg, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Osborne. She returned home Tuesday morning.

To Cure A Cold In One Day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. A. J. Love and daughter went to Henderson, Mich., Tuesday morning, for a two weeks visit with her father and other relatives.

For Sale—40 acre farm with buildings, bearing orchard and water, also 80 acre farm with buildings and water. J. Johnson, Beaver Creek, Wellington P. O.

The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Ward, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.

Melvin E. Hagerman, a former resident of Beaver Creek, who removed to the state of New York a few years ago, has sold his property there and says he is coming back to the best state in the union. He will be for a while at Belding, in Ionia county.

A. Q. Palmer, of Frederic, sent down a sample bundle of wheat, last week that is fine enough for any place. The heads are long and well filled, and about four feet of straw.

Advertised Letters—Jessie Kimball, H. W. Johnson, A. Nicklaus, Joe Lapau, Titus Simmons, James Stanard, Z. W. Whittemon, Gertrude Carney, John Kenneth, E. Tom Danby.

The Literary Society of Beaver Creek township will meet Saturday evening, at the Benedict school house. Subject: Resolved, that the poor man takes more comfort in life than the rich man.

Fred Havens started for the West, Monday morning. He will stop a few days in Chicago before going to Nebraska, where it is hoped he will not break his back again or his neck. He takes with him the best wishes of our people.

Marius Hanson, of Grayling, was in the village one day this week. He informs us that the Grayling band, of which he is a member, is making preparations to attend the band meet, to be held here in September.—West Branch Herald.

"What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fit the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by L. Fournier.

A naturalist says that every time a farmer kills a hawk he throws a \$50 bill into the fire, for, though the bird takes an occasional chicken, it destroys at least a thousand rats, mice and moles every year.

Some actors, being stranded in a town south from here, decided to work their way home, and gave a concert in front of the Lalande House, Tuesday evening. After the concert the passed around the hat and the boys chipped in liberally, to help them on their way.

Elmer Knight was arrested Thursday of last week, on the complaint of Julius Kramer for assault and battery. Elmer plead his own cause before a jury, who took his word against the sworn testimony of two credible witnesses, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day, and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by L. Fournier.

An observing farmer is about right when he says: "If you pass a farm and see a large barn and a small house you may know that the man is boss, when you see a fine house and small barn you may understand that the woman has things her own way, and when there is a good barn and nice house you may take it for granted that the man and the woman are equal and work together in harmony."

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Dening, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by L. Fournier.

The Cosmopolitan for August reveals the late Grant Allen in a new light—that of a keen and clever satirist of modern society, not only in England but in the world at large. The Cosmopolitan immediately on his death, secured from his son, all papers, and the clever allegory, "The Temple of Fate," in the August number, is one of those selected. Like "The British Aristocrat" in the April Cosmopolitan, the present article impresses itself on the reader with a direct fearlessness which is a new quality in the authors work.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Cass Building, Chicago. **ap17-1000**

A gentlemen who attended church on a recent Sunday, came home and commented in the following manner to his wife: "Ladies should remove their hats in church. No sermon can inspire a man who is looking into a lopsided aggregation of birds, stuffed weasels, chameleon skins, ribbons, beads, jets, sticks, straw, pins, paper flowers, corn tassels, lace, etc." It makes a sinner wish he stayed at home."—Ex.

Insurance Commissioner Parry warns the people against having anything to do with a person who represents himself to be the agent of the National Fire Insurance Co. of America, and who does business under the name of Graham or Brisbane. There is no such company and the alleged agent is said to be a jail breaker. His real name is Percy R. Sullivan.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

Yesterday, under the auspices of Grayling Lodge F. & A. M., the Corner stone of the new Court House was laid, with all the pomp and ceremony of the order. It being impossible for the Grand Master to be present, J. K. Merz was deputized in his stead and most creditably filled the place. In the cavity, in a strong copper box, the following articles were deposited:

1. Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, relating to the building of the Court House.
 2. Names of the building committee.
 3. Names of the county officers.
 4. Name of the presiding Judge of the 34th Jnd. District.
 5. Names of business men of Crawford county.
 6. Names of Masonic officers officiating at the laying of the corner stone.
 7. Names of officers and members of Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M.
 8. One copy of Crawford Avalanche.
 9. One Trowel.
 10. A series of Pan-American postage stamps from 1 to 10 cents.
 11. A souvenir of Columbia exposition.
 12. 1 silver dollar, 1 silver half dollar, 1 silver quarter of a dollar, 1 silver ten-cent piece, 1 nickel, 1 cent.
- At the close of the formal ceremony a brief address was delivered by Geo. L. Alexander, and a large audience, well satisfied, were dispersed.

Sigvald Hanson returned from Saginaw yesterday.

The Dowell factory has its machinery in place, and the wheels will be going round in a few days.

The brick work on the sheriff's residence and jail is nearly completed, and that of the Court House rapidly pushed.

Barney Callahan, of Frederic, was arrested last week for a violation of the liquor law. He waived examination and was held for trial at the next term of Circuit Court.

"My baby was terribly sick with Diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure. For sale by L. Fournier.

What A Tale It Tells.
If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, its liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's drug store.

We are made glad this week by a visit from our brother, W. W. Palmer of Chicago, and our niece, Miss Ethelyn Doe, of Elgin, Ill. The presence of the young people helps to keep us young, and the reminiscences with brother takes us back to the days when we were young.

Astounded The Editor.
Editor S. A. Brown, of Kennebecville, S. C., was once immensely surprised. "Through long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and after using four bottles, she is entirely well, can eat anything. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles it's a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Fournier's drug store.

We were going to say that Dr. Insley and family are camping this week at Portage, but upon looking around town we find they are not alone, but have toward a hundred of our citizens for company, and we have not type enough to name them all, and will only say that the jolliest crew on earth are having a jolly time at the nicest lake in Michigan.

They Struck It Rich.
It was a grand thing for this community that such an enterprising firm as L. Fournier secures the Agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the wonderful remedy that has startled the world by its marvelous cures. The furor of enthusiasm over it has boomed their business, as the demand for it is immense. They give free trial bottles to sufferers, and positively guarantee it to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all Throat and Lung troubles. A trial proves its merit. Price 50c and \$1.00.

To Save Her Child.
From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Collegar, of LaGrange, Ga., applied Bucklin's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

FISHING TACKLE!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.

We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up to date.

Give us a call, and we will save you money.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Photographs

That pleases, At The IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney,

formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium will be at Grayling, Mich., at the R. S. House Thursday, August 29th, from 12 to 4 o'clock p. m. He has new and improved methods for treating epileptic fits, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, and also all forms of throat diseases. He also cures the morphia, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of piles or rupture. Consultation free.

ATTENTION!

The Annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Northern Michigan will be held at Lewiston, September 21th, 23th and 26th, 1901. Special efforts are being put forward to make this meeting one of the best ever held, and all comrades are urged to attend. This announcement is made by order of the Executive Committee. M. L. A. THOMPSON, Pres. F. E. ECKENFELS, Sec'y.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five percent of the people of the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as, sour stomach, sick headache, habitual constipation, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming-up-of-food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75c. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Price Almanac. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The following is a quotation from a letter, published in the Arena Independent, from A. P. Wilkins, of Stockton, Mo., dated July 23d: "I am living in the middle of the burnt district of Missouri. We have not had a drop of rain since the 1th of May; there is not grain enough in Cedar County to winter one cow. The daily register of the thermometer is 108 to 112 in the shade. Stock will starve to death, unless we get help from outside." Farmers of Crawford county, have you anything to be thankful for?

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting at the Odell school house in Grayling township, Friday, Aug. 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of arranging the Annual Farmers' Picnic. All persons interested in having a good time, turn out and help make it. By order of President CHAS. WALDRON, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Cass Bldg., Chicago.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A teacher's examination will be held at the G. A. R. Hall, Aug. 15th and 16th. HENRIETTA COVENTRY, Com'r of Schools.

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue and money advanced each week. MONROE WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-124

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH. WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

E. W. Green

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Notice of Foreclosure.

Default having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Victoria McCullough, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Michigan, dated the 1st day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, on Page 270, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1894, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of eight hundred forty four dollars and ninety cents (\$844.90) and an attorney fee of Twenty-five (25) Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage and said mortgagee hereby electing to declare the whole amount due and payable at once.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will sell the premises described in said mortgage at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder thereof at the front door of the Grand Army Hall, in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County) on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1901, at Ten o'clock (10:00) in the forenoon of said day, or so much of said premises as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and all legal costs on the date of sale, together with said attorney fee as contained therein. Said premises are described as follows: Lot Eight (8) of Block Fifteen (15), of the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated July 24th, A. D. 1901.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Mortgagee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Mortgagee. July 25th 1901

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, ss:

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Saturday, the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one. Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of Elisha Baker, an incompetent person. P. M. Hoyt, guardian of said Elisha Baker, comes into Court and represents that he now prepared to render final account as such guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said incompetent person, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said P. M. Hoyt, guardian, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate. ju11-4w

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of said financial relations: \$250 salary per year, payable weekly; \$4 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, honest, definite salary; no commission. Salary paid each Saturday and no money advanced each week. Standard House, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Jan 17-6m.

Blumenthal AND Baumgart, THE BIG

One Price For All Store

The Fourth of July has passed, and with it the buying season. To keep the ball rolling and our clerks busy, we have

Reduced every Article

in our Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Mens', Boys and Children's Clothing, Gent's Furnishings and Men's, Ladies and Children Hose departments.

The public is well aware and knows by this time that every word we advertise is the honest truth. We do not believe in advertising one thing and doing another. Our numerous Bargain Sales have proven it.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts. The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER. GRAYLING, MICH.

Announcement!

We have opened a general store of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, etc., and extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to call and examine our stock of Entirely New Goods.

Everything is marked in plain figures, and we sell at lowest prices.

All our goods are strictly up-to-date, and we will try and gain your patronage by dealing honestly, and you will receive full value for your money. We have strictly one price for all.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

OR A CLIPPER FLOW, or a GALE FLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

NAVY'S NEW SHIPS.

Powers Must Doff Their Hats to Our Latest War Vessels.

MONARCHS OF THE SEA

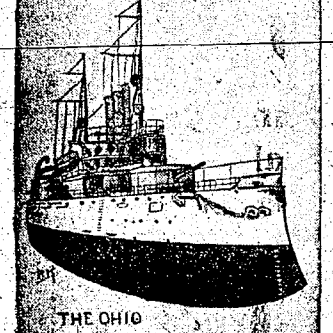
Ships of War Now Building Will Be the Most Powerful Afloat.

Battleships and Cruisers Described—The New Maine Nearly Twice as Large as Its Ill-Fated Namesake—The Cruisers Excel in Fighting Strength and Speed—Huge Monsters in Mail Armor—Great Guns of High Power in the Batteries.

UNCLE SAM, says Pennsylvania Girl, of Williamsport, is building 50, year vessels of various kinds. These, when completed, will, it is estimated, give us one of the most effective navies in the world. Five of these new vessels are to be first-class battleships.

This is our present share in the world's activity in the building of warships. The remarkable activity displayed by other powers in this line of enterprise is ominous. It is incumbent upon us to be prepared for what may come out of this feverish desire to acquire formidable sea fighters.

At the present time Great Britain is building four first-class battleships, three first-class armored cruisers and other ships to the number of two, with many others projected. Since the com-



THE OHIO

inancement of last year she has launched 13 new vessels and is now contemplating building a number of submarine boats and 24 other vessels of war. Russia is building no less than 25 new war vessels. During the year Russia has launched three battleships, two of which were built in this country.

Five first-class battleships are being built by Germany, two cruisers, an armored cruiser and a number of torpedo boat destroyers. France has laid down a 12,000-ton armored cruiser, after having launched three already during the year, as well as a number of torpedo boat destroyers and submarine boats.

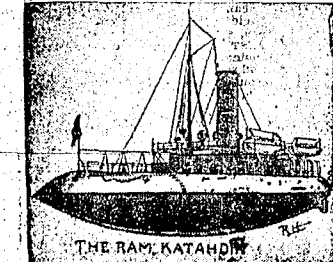
The American Navy. The American building program includes six armored cruisers. Three of these will be sheathed and will constitute a most formidable part of our navy. The cruisers will be named respectively the Nebraska, California, Maryland, Colorado, West Virginia and South Dakota. The displacement of the sheathed vessels will be 12,800 tons, and that of the unsheathed cruisers, 13,400 tons.

In speaking of these new battleships and cruisers, ex-Chief Naval Constructor Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn says: "It can be stated with complete assurance that the designs embody in an unusually well developed degree all the elements of seaworthiness, offensive and defensive power, speed and coal endurance and that in all essentials they are superior to all previous designs of similar character produced in this or any other country."

"The battery carried by these vessels is unquestionably the heaviest battery afloat. The arrangement of it is such as to give a powerful bow, stern and broadside fire. For the 12-inch and 8-inch guns the American system of mounting in turrets has been adhered to."

"Special provision will be made for insulating magazines by air spaces, and also for cooling them by direct connections with the refrigerating plant."

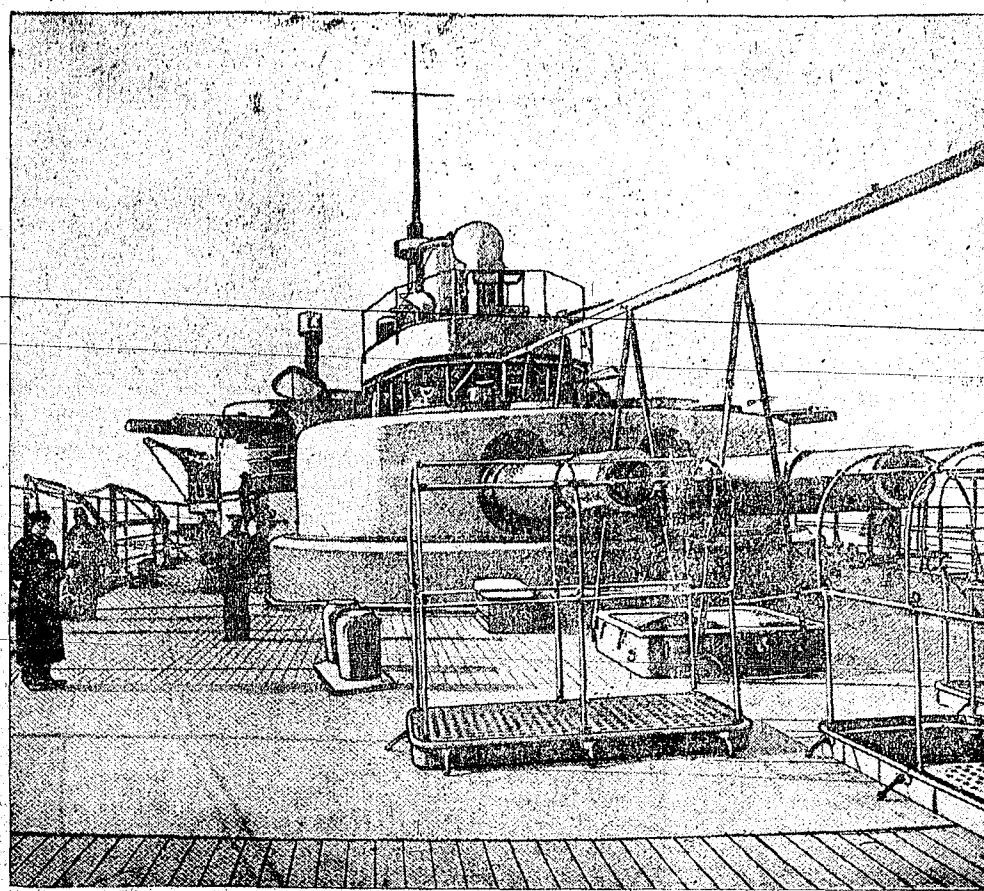
The battery will consist of four 12-



THE RAM KATCHOW

inch, eight 8-inch and 12 6-inch. The secondary battery will consist of 12 3-inch (14-pounds), 12 3-pounds, four 1-pounds (automatic), four 1-pounds (single shot), two 3-inch field guns, two machine guns, six 0.30 caliber automatic guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes.

The four 12-inch guns are mounted in pairs on the middle line of the vessel, in electrically controlled barbettes, elliptical turrets, having an arc of fire of 20 degrees. Of the 8-inch guns of the Pennsylvania class, four will be mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets superposed on and rigidly connected to the 12-inch turrets, and four in pairs in two electrically controlled elliptical barbettes, with inclined port plates, one on each beam, and with an arc of fire of 180 degrees. The eight 8-inch guns of the Virginia class will be mounted in pairs in four electrically controlled elliptical bar-



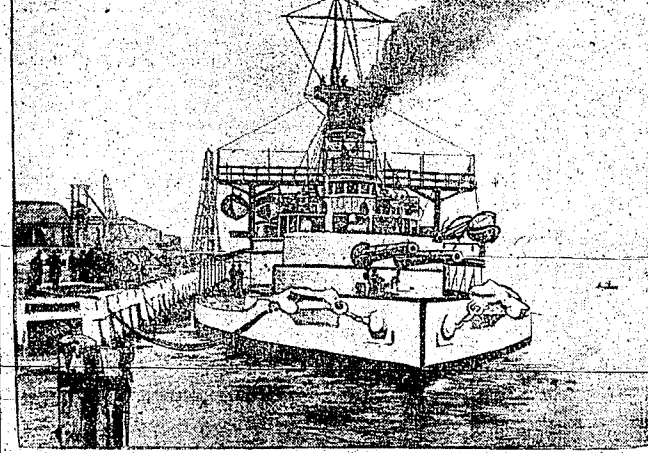
THE QUARTER DECK OF A BATTLESHIP.

anced turrets, with inclined port plates, one on each beam near the forward end of the superstructure, and one on each beam near the after end of the superstructure—the guns so mounted to train through an arc of 145 degrees. The 12 6-inch guns will be mounted in broadside on the gun deck, six on each side, and will have an arc of fire to 110 degrees.

"There will be ample provision for supplying ammunition to the guns, and chains of supply being so distributed that there will be a complete round of powder and projectiles delivered by each 12-inch turret hoist every 90 seconds, one complete round of powder and projectiles by each 8-inch turret hoist every 50 seconds, and a supply of ammunition for the 6-inch guns sufficient to provide three complete rounds per minute for each gun. The rate of supply will be six rounds per minute for each gun. There will be two submerged torpedo tubes located in one compartment."

"The armored cruisers, six in number, will have a length of 502 feet, beam 60 feet 6 inches and a total displacement of 3,400 tons on 24 feet 6 inches draught, the coal bunker capacity being 2,000 tons.

"The armored cruisers outlined in the accompanying plans are identical in dimensions, interior arrangements and batteries, the only variation being that three are sheathed with wood and



A COAST DEFENSE SHIP.

coppered and three are unsheathed. They are designed for a speed of at least 22 knots and will have a very large radius of action.

"The armament will be mounted as follows: Four 8-inch guns in pairs, in two electrically controlled elliptical barbettes, having inclined port plates, one forward and one aft on the line of the keel, and having an arc of fire of 270 degrees. On the upper deck, at the corners of the superstructure, four 6-inch guns will be mounted on spigons, one at each corner, each having an arc of fire of not less than 145 degrees. On the main or gun deck 10 6-inch guns in broadside will be mounted, five on each side, having an arc of fire of not less than 110 degrees; that is 55 degrees forward of and abaft the beam, except the forward pair, which are to be sponsored and will fire directly ahead. The secondary battery will be mounted in the most commanding positions, having as large an arc of fire as possible; the automatic 1-pounders to be mounted in the lower military tops, and two single-shot 1-pounders in each upper military top.

"Suitable means will be provided for a rapid and efficient supply of ammunition for all the guns of the main and secondary batteries. The rate at which ammunition will be supplied to the 8-inch turret hoists is one complete round of powder and projectile to each hoist every 50 seconds. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 6-inch guns will be three complete rounds per minute to each gun. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 14-pounder guns will be six rounds per minute to each gun. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 3-pounder and 1-pounder guns will be 10 rounds per minute to each gun.

"The protected cruisers will have a length of 424 feet, beam 66 feet and a total displacement of about 9,700 tons on 23 feet 6 inches draught, the coal bunker capacity being 1,500 tons.

"On the main deck will be mounted six 6-inch guns on pedestal mounts, with shields. Two of these guns will be mounted on the middle line of the vessel, one forward and one aft, each having an arc of fire of not less than 270 degrees. The other four 6-inch guns on the main deck will be mounted in spigons at the corners of the superstructure.

"On the gun deck eight 6-inch guns will be mounted, four on each broadside, in a central casemate, the forward and after pairs being in spigons directly under the 6-inch guns at the corners of the superstructure on the deck above.

"Twelve 14-pounders will be mounted on the gun deck, three forward and three aft on each side. Six 14-pounder guns will be mounted, within the superstructure, three on each side. The 12 3-pounder semi-automatic guns will be mounted on the superstructure deck. In the lower military tops the four heavy 1-pounder automatic guns will be mounted, two on each mainst. In the upper military tops four heavy 1-pounder rapid-fire guns will be mounted, two on each mainst. The remaining four heavy 1-pounder rapid-fire guns will be mounted on the gun deck, two forward and two aft. Arrangements will be made whereby all the guns which do not train fore and aft, or nearly so, can be quickly and conveniently dismounted, housed and secured, so as to leave the ship's side practically clear.

Although Lord Brassey was one of the first persons of note to express this opinion, the fact that our navy was not in a condition to cope with a powerful and well-drilled force had long been known to the naval authorities of this country, but the trouble had been to persuade Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry out the plans that had been devised.

When the war came, however, economy in this particular branch of the service was no longer possible, and when the war had ended the people had learned such a lesson that they were willing to spend money on the improvement of their armory vessels. They had learned that great battles are often fought on the sea, and that to win these battles good men are not all that are needed. Good ships must be provided, and the country is now working to provide these ships just as quickly as possible.

When the fact is considered that it was but a few years ago that this country was actually inferior to China in its strength on the seas, the wonderful progress that we have made to the third place in rank among naval powers may be better appreciated, and the fact that our navy is so new means that it is practically up-to-date, and this alone is a great advantage in time of conflict. There is no reason, therefore, why we should not feel encouraged to believe that with our sea fighting service of men and ships we would be able to hold our own with any power in the world.

There will be a sufficient number of electric power hoists direct from the magazines to the battery decks to furnish an ample supply of ammunition to all the guns of the main and secondary batteries; also suitable means for supplying the guns in the tops. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 6-inch guns will be not less than six complete rounds to each gun per minute. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 14-pounder guns will be not less than 15 rounds to each gun per minute. The rate of supply for the 3-pounder guns will be not less than 30 rounds to each gun per minute, and for the 1-pounder rapid-fire guns not less than 30 rounds to each gun per minute, while for the 1-pounder automatic guns the supply will be not less than 100 rounds to each gun per minute.

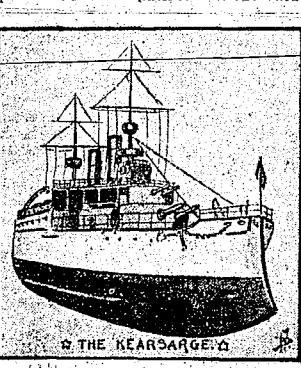
The accompanying illustrations show the models on which some of these formidable craft are built or are being built.

The battleships will be 435 feet long, 76 feet 10 inches broad, and the greatest draught will be 26 feet. Three sheathed ships will each have a displacement of 15,000 tons; two unsheathed, 14,000 tons. They will cost about \$3,000,000 each, exclusive of the armor and guns. The cruisers have the following dimensions: Length, 502 feet; breadth, 70 feet; draft, 20½ feet. The cost limit is \$4,000,000 each.

These ships will have an aggregate tonnage greater than the tonnage of all vessels of all kinds in the naval establishment a decade ago. They will cost the government about \$71,500,000 when they are ready for commission. The cruisers will be practically twice as big and powerful as the New York and Brooklyn, which figured in the fight off Santiago. Every armored cruiser will be fitted as a flagship, and will have accommodations for 822 officers and men. The speed must be at least 22 knots an hour. The battleship will be the most powerful ever projected,

although the Navy Department is considering plans for a ship of 1,000 tons greater displacement, and to carry out-emplified batteries of heavy and high-power guns.

Lesson of the Spanish War. If there is one lesson that was taught by the war with Spain it was the value



THE KEARSE

of a navy, and the United States government has not been slow to take advantage of the knowledge that it obtained by this experience in actual warfare. Lord Brassey in his review of the late unpleasantness emphasized the fact that the United States needed more ships to have an ideal navy, for no question could be raised as to the ability of the men engaged in her sea service.

Although Lord Brassey was one of the first persons of note to express this opinion, the fact that our navy was not in a condition to cope with a powerful and well-drilled force had long been known to the naval authorities of this country, but the trouble had been to persuade Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry out the plans that had been devised.

When the war came, however, economy in this particular branch of the service was no longer possible, and when the war had ended the people had learned such a lesson that they were willing to spend money on the improvement of their armory vessels. They had learned that great battles are often fought on the sea, and that to win these battles good men are not all that are needed. Good ships must be provided, and the country is now working to provide these ships just as quickly as possible.

When the fact is considered that it was but a few years ago that this country was actually inferior to China in its strength on the seas, the wonderful progress that we have made to the third place in rank among naval powers may be better appreciated, and the fact that our navy is so new means that it is practically up-to-date, and this alone is a great advantage in time of conflict. There is no reason, therefore, why we should not feel encouraged to believe that with our sea fighting service of men and ships we would be able to hold our own with any power in the world.

There will be a sufficient number of electric power hoists direct from the magazines to the battery decks to furnish an ample supply of ammunition to all the guns of the main and secondary batteries; also suitable means for supplying the guns in the tops. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 6-inch guns will be not less than six complete rounds to each gun per minute. The rate of supply of ammunition for the 14-pounder guns will be not less than 15 rounds to each gun per minute. The rate of supply for the 3-pounder guns will be not less than 30 rounds to each gun per minute, and for the 1-pounder rapid-fire guns not less than 30 rounds to each gun per minute, while for the 1-pounder automatic guns the supply will be not less than 100 rounds to each gun per minute.

The accompanying illustrations show the models on which some of these formidable craft are built or are being built.

The battleships will be 435 feet long, 76 feet 10 inches broad, and the greatest draught will be 26 feet. Three sheathed ships will each have a displacement of 15,000 tons; two unsheathed, 14,000 tons. They will cost about \$3,000,000 each, exclusive of the armor and guns. The cruisers have the following dimensions: Length, 502 feet; breadth, 70 feet; draft, 20½ feet. The cost limit is \$4,000,000 each.

These ships will have an aggregate tonnage greater than the tonnage of all vessels of all kinds in the naval establishment a decade ago. They will cost the government about \$71,500,000 when they are ready for commission. The cruisers will be practically twice as big and powerful as the New York and Brooklyn, which figured in the fight off Santiago. Every armored cruiser will be fitted as a flagship, and will have accommodations for 822 officers and men. The speed must be at least 22 knots an hour. The battleship will be the most powerful ever projected,

Mahe, when it was blown up in Havana harbor, has applied for the command of the new Maine. Between the new Maine and the old are few points of resemblance. The first was rated as a second-class battleship with a displacement of only 1,032 tons. Its armament was nearly twice as large, displacing 12,300 tons at normal draught. The principal dimensions of the new battleship are: Length between perpendiculars, 388 feet; length overall, 404 feet 10½ inches; extreme breadth, 72 feet; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement at normal draught, 12,300 tons; estimated displacement at full load draught, 13,500 tons. As to type, the new vessel is to be an improved Alabama, two knots faster than that the battleship, equipped with a more powerful armament and hedged about

with a greater area of armor protection. In the contract it is stipulated that she must on her official trial maintain a speed of 18 knots for four consecutive hours.

The armament designed for the vessel is a very powerful one. It will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in pairs in two elliptical barbettes, one forward and one aft. In addition there will be 10 6-inch rapid-fire guns mounted in broadside, six 14-pounders, eight 3-pounds, six 1-pounds, two Colt automatic and two 3-inch rapid-fire field guns. In the Maine the 14-pounder type of rapid-fire gun will be installed for the first time on an American battleship. There are two submerged torpedo tubes on the ship, the Maine class being also the first in which these tubes have been placed below water line.

Krupp armor varying from 7 to 11 inches in thickness will be provided. The Maine is a sister ship of the Ohio which President McKinley went to San Francisco to see launched. The turrets are turned by electricity, and the motors used for this purpose can revolve one of these great turrets through 360 degrees in one minute. The armor of both the turrets and barbettes is 12 inches thick.

The magazines and shell rooms of the ship can store 240 rounds of the 12-inch ammunition, 3,200 rounds of the 6-inch ammunition, 9,000 rounds of the 14-pounder and 4,000 rounds of the 3-pounder. The forward magazines are located immediately forward of the dynamo rooms and the after ones just abaft the engine rooms.

The Ohio carries 14 boats, of which one is a 36-foot steam cutter and another a 30-foot steam cutter of the usual navy type.

Her complement is 35 officers and 511 men.

COSTLY MINCE PIES.

Ruined a Boy's Damage Suit Against a Railway Company.

Johnny Foehl ate five mince pies at one sitting, and this little feast cost him exactly \$5,000. His suit against the Camden & Suburban Railway Company for that amount for injuries sustained in being pushed from a car was progressing favorably to him yesterday in the Camden Court. Half a dozen doctors had sworn that he was an invalid as the result of the accident, when Willie Brower, one of Johnny's witnesses, in his rambling testimony told of Johnny's love for pies.

Counsel for the trolley company saw a glimmer of hope in this.

"Could he eat a whole pie?" was asked of Willie.

"Why, yes; he ate five within a few minutes last week," the boy replied.

The three lawyers who represented Johnny were on their feet in an instant, demanding of the court to know what mince pie had to do with Johnny Foehl being injured by a trolley car. They wanted this portion of the testimony stricken out.

"Well," declared counsel for the trolley company, "any boy who can eat five mince pies at one sitting is not very much of an invalid."

The court admitted the mince pie testimony. Having got into the case, the pies remained to a finish.

Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to bring witnesses to prove the pies were small five-cent ones. They were willing to send for a pie to show the jury. The railway company's lawyers conceded that the pies were small, but contended that even so no invalid could eat five of them.

When all the testimony was in the court, relieving the jury, declared that Johnny Foehl had not made out a case. The mince pie testimony had been fatal to it.—Philadelphia North American.

Cold's Cost Money.

A leading insurance journal says somewhat pathetically that colds cost the life insurance companies a million dollars a month, according to a writer in the Saturday Evening Post. While they cost those who catch cold is, of course, quite beyond recall or recalculation, but the paper goes on to warn the careless who happen to own policies how to be able to keep on paying premiums awhile longer. The gist of the advice is to avoid exposure, keep out of draughts and fight a cold from start to finish. "The grave is still very hungry," it adds. "Besides, the life insurance companies would like to save a million a month."

The highest medical authority in journalism gives the following: "The philosophy of prevention is to preserve the natural and healthy action of the organism as a whole and of the surface in particular, while habituating the skin to bear severe alterations of temperature by judicious exposure and natural stimulation by pure air and clean water and orderly habits of hygiene and health."

Italian and His Noble Work.

Italy mourns one of her noblest philanthropists, Dr. Pietro Panzeri, who recently died, aged 52. After graduation at the University of Paris, he made the rescue and rehabilitation of malformed and malnourished children his professional labor. For well-nigh thirty years he labored among the poor of Milan, bringing under special treatment every infantile victim to family or feeble development, and earned a truly wonderful reward in rearing thousands of apparently hopeless cases to the normal stature and strength, physical and mental, of their more fortunate fellows.—New York Post.

Peace-maker For the Railways.

Some years ago one of the biggest railroad corporations of this country employed a confidential peace-maker, with the idea of preventing suits, as far as possible, for personal damages. It has proved a profitable innovation, and is being taken up by other railroad roads.

The Angler.

The angler sallies forth again. "Add by the brooklet's shore" Both lily and lily, and then Goes home and lies some more.—Philadelphia Press.

The Heart's Movement.

The heart beats less strokes a minute less when it is lying down than when in an upright posture.

The tongue usually has more to do with thought than the conscience has.

HOME OF GREAT FINANCIER.

Little Village Poasts Three Names and Residence of J. P. Morgan.

Just to the south of West Point there is a little village on the Hudson that glories in three names. It has had two names and changing additions. By its residents it is called Highland Falls. This name is derived from that handsome cataract sometimes called "Buttermilk Falls," which comes tumbling down through the mountains to make a final leap over a rocky rock into the Hudson. The north of the falls is a great cliff. It was on this cliff a number of years ago, says the New York Times, that a hotel was built by a man named Cranston. The village of Highland Falls lies back of this cliff, and very little of it is discernible from the river. As Cranston owned the property to the river's edge, the West Shore Railroad Company was obliged to secure land for its station from him. He also owned the dock where the steamboats tie up. So both the railroad station and the dock became known as Cranston's, although there was of Cranston's only the hotel, while the village of Highland Falls numbers several thousand people.

For years Cranston's Hotel was a fashionable resort. Fashion left it and it was closed. Recently the building, grounds and dock were purchased by the Franciscan Sisters, who have turned it into a seminary for young ladies. When this was in readiness for scholars the sisters decided to call it Ladycliffe Academy, and the accordingly changed the name of the dock to "Ladycliffe."

And so it happens that if you want to go to the village of Highland Falls by boat you get a ticket for "Ladycliffe," and if you go by train your ticket reads to Cranston's.

This little village with the suppliance of names is the home of J. Pierpont Morgan, the world's greatest financier. Perhaps some day he may be induced to syndicate Cranston's, Highland Falls and Ladycliffe under a new name.

THE UP-TO-DATE SUNBONNET.

The ideal of simplicity and sweetness. It has been adopted by society for outdoor use, and may become almost as popular as the shirt waist.

HAD LIVED TO SEE 109 YEARS.

Death of Bernard Morris, the Oldest Inhabitant of New York.

Bernard Morris, the oldest inhabitant of New York, who died recently at the age of 109, was known as the "dean of the human race."

He used to be a gardener in Prospect Park, and for several years past he has been living peacefully in retirement.

Barney attributed his remarkable longevity to his lifelong abstinence from spirits of all kinds and from tobacco.

He was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, June 10, 1792. There he lived until he was 32, and then he came to America and entered for a coachman. At this trade he worked for six years, and then secured a position as keeper in Prospect Park.

He leaves a widow, who was his third wife and whom he married when he was 68 and she 21. She fell in love with him at first sight and was never from his side a single day.

Study What You Most Admire.

Scientists now acknowledge that education has most effect upon mediocre minds. It can do a great deal with them; less for those who are defective and still less for those highly endowed; for talented persons, even though they may receive all the usual courses of intellectual training, usually educate themselves. They gain their most valuable education through the exercise of their strongest faculties. Work is their tutor and self-direction their college.

Parents and tutors need to have a care that their efforts be to help to children do not interfere with the natural development of their faculties. This is sometimes done through not recognizing their special abilities, quite frequently from a wish to fix their destinies in accordance with some conventional standard. We should study the individuality of our child from his birth, so we may avoid a wasteful emphasis of his energies in pursuits that are alien to his disposition and foreign to his needs.—Woman's Home Companion.

Know the Ropes.

"I suppose," said the tenderfoot to Two-Foot-Thompson—"I suppose that you are what we Easterners call a 'bad man'?"

"Well, I don't exactly know," replied Mr. Thompson, "but I'll say this for myself—I don't trouble no guide when I'm huntin' for trouble."—Buffalo American.

Slaughter of Elephants.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

A key of gold will not unlock the gates of wisdom.



JOEY JOKER.

"Courtesy helps business." "Yes; and good business makes a man feel a heap more polite, too."

"How many times have you been committed?"—Brooklyn Life.

"Can your wife keep a secret?" "Yes; she has a dozen or so of her friends to help her."—Life.

Bill—When a man is in debt I think he ought to try and get out of it. Bill—Do you mean out of debt or out of town?—Yonkers Statesman.

Nell—Rather cancelled, isn't he? Belle—I should say. He said the best was none too good for me, and then he proposed.—Philadelphia Record.

"She says her face is her fortune," said Maud. "Yes," said Maud; "and I felt like telling her to cheer up; poverty is no disgrace."—Washington Star.

Crawford—How do you figure that the exhibition in Buffalo is better than the one they had in Paris? Crabshaw—It doesn't cost so much to get there.—Judge.

"How do you like the new professor's lectures?" "They seem extraordinary dry, considering how many fountains of knowledge he has."—Ellegence Blafter.

"I know I shall never have another woman as I do you," "I should hope not!" "Well, you needn't get mad about it. I'll bet I could if I wanted to."—Life.

Charley—Maud Toomer told me last night that she loved me. Harry—You are somewhat delayed. She told the rest of us fellows that long ago.—Denver News.

Daughter—Father, I fear I hurt the Count's feelings. Father—In what way? "I thoughtlessly told him I didn't believe he owed as much as he said he did."—Suart Set.

Bookkeeper—This figure is so indistinct that I don't know whether to make out this man's bill for \$5 or \$8. The Boss—Make it out for \$8, then. Somerville Journal.

He—We may have to wait some time before we can get married, dear. She—Perhaps it is just as well. Papa says he expects to do twice as much business next year as this.

Birkins (who is giving a party)—What do you get an evening for waiting at entertainments? Walter—Five shillings, sir; but if there is to be singing, I must ask six, six.—Trib-Bits.

Stranger—It seems rather strange that you should complain about your best friend because he took your part. Hamphat—I'm an actor, sir, and I wanted the part myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Maud—When are they to be married? Ethel—Never. Maud—Never? And why so? Ethel—She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him.—Fun.

Brooklyn Workingman's wife (in 1901)—What's happened, Danny? Her Husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan, and there's nobody else in the world to work for!—Brooklyn Citizen.

Mrs. Strongmind—Why don't you go to work? Tramp—Please, mum, I made a solemn vow twenty years ago that I'd never do another stroke of work till women were paid the same wages as men.—New York Weekly.

"I hope to see the time when there is no money in politics," said the ardent youth. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, gravely, "when that time comes we'll simply have to go into some other business."—Washington Star.

"Well, madam," said the doctor, bustling in, "how is our patient this morning?" "This morning seems to be perfectly clear this morning, doctor," replied the tired watcher. "He refuses to touch any of the medicines."—Chicago Tribune.

Nell—I see the Browns are back from the wedding trip. I had an idea at the wedding that Mr. Brown was quite tall, but he isn't. Belle—Well, it's to be expected that a man is rather short when he returns from his wedding trip.—Philadelphia Record.

Miss Passer—I accepted Dick Bradford last night. Miss Young—Yes, I expected it. Miss Passer—Why? Miss Young—Because when I refused him he said the next day he would propose to some one old enough to know her own mind.—Harlem Life.

"Can't you afford to wear better clothes than those?" asked the sympathetic woman of the street beggar, as she eyed his tattered garments. "No, ma'am, I really can't. The mendicant's rags are his only life."—Yonkers Statesman.

"My good little man," said the visiting pastor. "I am afraid you've been fighting. A black eye. Don't you want me to pray with you?" "Now," said the good little man. "Run home and pray with your wife. He's got two black eyes."—Philadelphia Press.

"It is my opinion," said one sage, "that a man who has a college degree is very likely to be successful in life." "Yes," answered the other; "and it is a rule that works both ways. A man who is successful in life is very likely to get a college degree."—Washington Star.

"Do you remember that schoolman when I was so much ashamed on when we went to school together down at the Forks?" "Yes. What was he?" "I left her at my home half an hour ago." "Then you married her after all?" "No much I didn't. She married my youngest boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Hospitable.

How to stop the millions of the South Dakota reservation from eating each other's food is an amusing but perplexing problem with which the Indian Bureau is now dealing. It is an unwritten law of Indian hospitality that a guest may stay as long as he likes, and that as long as the guest remains the host must provide the food. It has become the custom among the Sioux, who have a feast with their two-week ration as soon as they receive it from the Government, to go to the more

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

SURRENDER COMPLETE.

Long ago to thee I gave
Body, soul, and all I have,
Nothing in the world I keep;
All that in return I crave
Is that thou accept the slave
Long ago to thee I gave—
Body, soul, and all I have;
Nothing in the world I keep.
—New York Post.

How Madge Tilton Lost Her Lover.

BY RUTHIELLA SCHULTZ.

"This will do, Jane," Madge Tilton took from the hand of her maid the article indicated by her words—a white skirt, fresh from the laundry, and threw it on the bed.

"But it is torn, miss," objected the girl, holding to view a large triangular rent.

"Never mind; the ruffling is lovely," "Mayn't I mend it, Miss Madge?" "No; I've kept Mr. Waterbury waiting too long already. Make haste and button my bonnet."

But the girl was dissatisfied with the decision of her mistress. Button-book in hand, she rose from her knees, and throwing open a wardrobe, said in a deprecating tone: "Please, miss, these are all in order. Wouldn't you be after wearing one of them?"

"Jane! I cannot allow you to dictate to me in this manner. When your advice is asked you may give it—not before. I am partial to the trimming on this skirt and shall wear it. The fact is, you should have repaired it as soon as it came from the wash."

"I hadn't time, Miss Madge." "No more, Jane. Don't talk to me of time. Here, pass my bracelet. Now, bring my gloves, and see to it that there isn't a stitch wanting in my wardrobe when I return."

With these words Madge Tilton swept from her boudoir and descended to the drawing-room, where Clarence Waterbury had been waiting her appearance for the last half hour.

Now, there were some ladies of that young gentleman's acquaintance—his sisters, for instance—who would have incurred his severest displeasure had they committed a like breach of politeness. But on this occasion, and indeed, very generally when he called on Miss Tilton, a detention of thirty or more mortal minutes was much less disagreeable than he would have had his sisters believe. In fact, I think he enjoyed it. Do you wonder at this? You need not. He was in love.

On that particular afternoon in early June he was abundantly compensated for his long waiting, when she entered the room and extended her two fair hands to greet him. She looked so neat, so sweet, so trim, and, withal, so airy and graceful in her snowy pique trailing on the blue velvet floor, her dainty jacket to match her white clip hat trimmed with forget-me-nots; her jet ornaments, and little black parasol. If he had ever suffered a doubt to dwell in his mind, it was now banished. He resolved that the fortunes of that day should seal his fate.

A picnic, composed of about twenty young friends, was to be held a few miles distant from the city. The day was one of June's loveliest, and the drive through the suburbs, and out into the country, was to Madge one of unusual interest.

She saw in every glance of her companion's dark eyes, and heard in every tone of his rich voice, that she was loved; while he, regarding her earnestly, could not fail to see and rightly interpret the varying color of her cheeks, the downward sweep of her long lashes, and the soft cadences of her voice.

Arrived at the place appointed, they found their companions awaiting them—just as all picknickers and others ought always to wait for the tardy—enjoying themselves to the best of their ability.

Time passed in the pleasures usual to such gatherings, and when the rural feast was over the company dispersed in couples through the woods. How many low voices were whispered in the still solitude, and how many fair faces blushed beneath the shadows of the green wood on that golden day in June!

Only Waterbury and Madge remained near the edge of the forest, under a large oak. The former leaned against the tree, silently regarding his companion, who seated in a campchair was wreathing a chain of wild flowers. Gradually she became conscious of his steadfast gaze. Blushing, she rose and tossed the garland over her head, letting it fall upon her shoulders and descend in festoons over her dress. As almost every woman, at such a moment, knows that the supreme hour of her youth is at hand, Madge knew that this hour had come to her. She turned, and taking the garland said her shoulders, hung it on a low branch of the tree and said, "Where is the view you promised me?"

"On the other side of the hill," he replied. "We shall have to go to the top, though not to the highest point of the hill. The walk is very pleasant, but you must gather up your dress, for the path is thickly intersected with briars."

Madge, accordingly, lifted the heavy trail of her skirt, and threw it over her arm. No sooner had she done so than Waterbury changed color, and turned away. She flushed scarlet. There was no room for apology or explanation. It was of little use to let the folds of her dress fall over the hole that was staring like a great reproachful eye into her face. Yet she did so, with a vague sense of relief, which forsook her again, when she saw the expression of shame and disappointment that filled his eyes, and the painful constraint of his manner as he turned and offered his arm. She accepted it with some slight remark, and a forced laugh. But he could not respond in the same spirit, and little was said. By the time they reached the hill-top his manner had so chilled and distressed her that she was unable longer to assume a careless air.

"I am tired," she said, sinking upon a fallen tree; "let us go back."

Something very like a sob followed

her words; and Waterbury, overcome with tenderness and pity, seated himself beside her.

"Sit here and rest," he returned, but could say nothing further. Though her face was averted as if some object in the distance had fixed her attention, he saw that she was very pale. And when, almost as much agitated as herself, he took her hand from the moss on which it lay, he observed that it trembled violently. But he forbore, even by the highest pressure, to give expression to the tenderness flooding his soul.

How different the scene he had pictured to himself! "I will lead her here," he had said only the day before, when on that very spot he had viewed the romantic beauty of the scene. The rock-browed, pine-crowned hill; the brook rushing to meet the river in the valley; the summer sky above, and the song of birds, and whisper of the breeze around him; the wild flowers blooming in every nook, and the mossy trunk of the fallen tree—he had regarded them all as contributors to his happiness. But the flowers, the birds, the overshadowing trees and prostrate oak; the deep solitudes, the blue dome of heaven, and the river-gemmed valley—all were there—even she was by his side; yet with what different feelings from those he had anticipated did he look upon the scene!

That he deeply loved Madge was never more evident to Waterbury than at that moment. But an untidy wife! The thought appalled him. Not, indeed, that he had judged her to be untidy from the circumstance of the afternoon. Unfortunately—or, perhaps, fortunately for him, he had on a previous occasion seen one or two plaits of her dress fastened to the waist by a pin. At the time he supposed her unaware of the fact; but it came forcibly to his mind at sight of the torn, white skirt, and at the same moment, he remembered having once seen the soiled spring of her crinoline protruding from beneath her dress. His conclusions, of course, were inevitable.

No, never was his mental exclamation; never, though, I loved her madly, could I marry a woman whom I knew to be—

At this moment a gay group came bounding through the shrubbery in search of Madge and Waterbury. The party proposed returning home, some of the more weather-wise having predicted a storm. And as storms are the usual accompaniments of pleasure excursions, the point was readily conceded; Waterbury and Madge joined the party, in the valley, whence they all departed for their several destinations.

The bitterest moment Waterbury had ever known was that in which he bade Madge Tilton farewell. But it was soon over. He was gone, and she did not know, she could not suspect, how he strove to keep the loveliest from shining in his eyes; or how, when his hand touched hers with fashionable formality, his heart ached to clasp her in his arms.

To her it seemed a cold, calm parting, she neither faint nor dimmed her lustrous eyes with tears. As in the case of that animal which submits to the shears only when compelled by the vise, the loss of her lover was for a time unheeded in the torture of her humiliation.

"All for the gratification of an idle whim," was her first bitter reflection. But, upon mature deliberation, she came to a different conclusion. It was this: To her besetting sin of carelessness, she had sacrificed her fondest hopes—her dearest joys.

It was a hard task—this standing in self-judgment—discriminating and unmercifully having hold of her darling folly, and exposing it to the impartial and penetrating eye of an awakened conscience. But, with the help that is never lacking to those who seek, she performed it; and, though the ordeal was painful, the effects were salutary and lasting.—*Pictorial Monthly.*

OH, NO, HE WASN'T SCARED.

The Man Who Saw a White Object Rise Out of a Grave at Night.

"I protest I wasn't frightened a bit," said a suburban resident the other evening as he sat on his front porch with a few of the neighbors. "You may laugh all you want to, but you can't prove by any act I committed—or any word I spoke; that I was at all scared. This is how it happened:

"I was coming home from a—from the park about 11:30 o'clock and being in a hurry to get home, I made a short cut through the cemetery. I was going along at a pretty good pace, jumping over the mounds and tombstones. I was never more awake, more normal or less nervous in my life. But suddenly, down in the hollow at one corner of the cemetery, where the trees didn't rise up out of a grave and immediately disappear in the earth; immediately after I heard a dreadful groan. It was a real groan I was sure; the kind of a groan that is wrung from a man by great physical pain.

"I stopped stock still. I didn't move. Once more something white rose out of the grave under the tree shadows, and then sank back into the grave. Once more the groan was repeated. "I was not frightened—I protest. I wasn't. But as I stood and looked and listened while the strange phenomenon was repeated, it seemed to me the best course was to retire as speedily as possible from that part of the cemetery. Was it a ghost? I didn't believe it was at the time. But I wasn't going to set myself up as a judge and decide the case, and I wasn't going to investigate. It wasn't my business, anyhow. I didn't own the graveyard and I did not have any relatives buried there. So I got out."

"And you ran, too," remarked the man who lived across the street. "I saw you."

"Yes, I suppose I must have run. You see, I was anxious to tell my wife about it; such a good story."

"Well, did you find out what it was?" "Oh, yes. It was perfectly natural, just as I expected. The sexton's white horse had fallen in a grave and broken its leg. It was trying to get out."

Kansas City Star.

Demand For Bicycles in Greece.

It seems that bicycles are coming into use very largely in Greece, but they are chiefly imported from Germany, as the natives cannot afford to pay the high prices charged for American machines in that part of the world.



Children's Corner

HOLIDAYS.

If Dorothy her wish would speak, She'd have her birthday every week. Just think! And when the year is through, Her age would gain by fifty-two!

If Harriet could have her way, It would be always Christmas-Day; She wishes Santa Claus would come And make her chimney-place his home.

July the Fourth is Johnny's choice—The time when all the boys rejoice; But if that day were always here, We'd soon be all burned up, I fear.

And merry old St. Valentine Would be the choice of Angelina; But ah! I know if that were so, The postmen all on strike would go.

So don't you think perhaps it's best For holidays, as well, to rest, And on hand with joy and cheer Just once in all the great long year?

HOW TO MAKE BIG SOAP BUBBLES.

It is great sport to make soap-bubbles; but it is twice as much fun if the bubbles are big ones, strong enough not to break when they are floated to the floor. Bubbles twice as big as your head, or as big as the biggest kind of a football, can be easily blown by any one who knows how to mix up the soap-bubble material. To make these big bubbles, take a piece of white Castile soap about as big as a walnut. Cut it up into a cup of warm water, and then add a teaspoonful of glycerine. Stir well, and blow from a small pipe. This will make bubbles enough to last all the afternoon. And this is really all you care to make in one day. To make pink bubbles, add a few drops of strawberry juice; and, to make yellow ones, put in a little orange juice.—*New York Ledger.*

HE LOVES DOLLS.

An English paper tells of a dog in Birmingham that is devoted to dolls. The owner of the dog had a little daughter who taught the dog to carry her doll. The dog became so fond of the doll that he would snatch it and carry it to his kennel, and lie down beside it. The children of the neighborhood thought this was fun, and would ask the dog's owner, "Please, may your dog come and take my doll for a walk?" Alas! Now the dog snatches dolls from the little owners, and runs off to his kennel. He never harms them, carrying them by their clothes. One day he brought four dolls home. He is no longer a favorite. His reputation as a friend of the children is gone. He does not wait to be asked to take the dolls for a walk. He runs off with them without the owner's consent.

THE CARPENTER.

In California, and along the southwestern boundary of the United States, lives a woodpecker known among the Mexicans as El Carpintero, the carpenter. Mrs. F. H. Eckstetter says in her book called "The Woodpeckers," that a carpenter's work is not only the profession but the pastime of this gentleman and that he seems really to enjoy his business.

When there is nothing more pressing to be done, he spends his time tinkering about, fitting acorns into the holes he has drilled in trees. Each acorn is pushed into a hole made purposely for it, but end out, and driven in flush with the surface, so that a much frequented tree often looks as if it were studded with ornamental nails.

The carpenter's labor is something enormous. Whole trees will sometimes be covered with his traces, and a single one has thousands of acorns embedded in its bark so neatly and tightly that no other creature can remove them.

Take a piece of spruce bark, seven inches long by six wide, containing ten acorns and two empty holes. As spruce bark is much harder and rougher than the pine bark in which the carpenter usually stores his nuts, this specimen looks rough and unfinished; but it gives us a definite bit of information about the bird.

Think of the work implied in digging those twelve holes. Think of carrying ten large acorns, and driving them in so tightly that, after years of shrinking, they cannot be removed by a knife without injuring the acorn or the bark. Yet this represents but the smallest part of the woodpecker's industry. He could not live long on ten acorns; he must gather many times ten for his winter's needs.

Possibly the ten contained in this piece of bark could be eaten in one day without surplus.

I have experimented on this piece of bark, using a woodpecker's bill for a tool, and it takes me twenty minutes to dig a hole as large, but not so neat, as these. Doubtless it would not take the woodpecker so long; but at my rate of working, four hours were spent in digging these twelve holes.

The work is done so accurately that it is a standing taunt to the hungry jays and squirrels, which would gladly eat the nuts if they could get at them.

As nearly as we can estimate it, not less than half a day would be spent in putting these acorns in where we find them. Thus weeks, if not months, are consumed in laying up the winter's stores.

A WATCH AS A COMPASS.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the face of an ordinary watch may readily be made to serve as a compass, provided the sun be visible, or its exact position be known. The way of it may best be explained by an illustration. Assuming that it is 10 o'clock in the morning, hold your watch so that the 10 mark will point directly toward the sun, and due south will lie exactly opposite to a point on the watch face half way between 10 and 12, which in this case, of course, will be the 11 mark.

This rule holds good for any hour; let the mark that indicates the hour point toward the sun, and due south will lie half way between that mark and the 12 mark. If it be 4 o'clock in

the afternoon, let the 4 mark point toward the sun, and half way back to 12 will be the point that indicates south. Having found the direction of south, you may readily find north, east and west.

This is interesting, even as it stands; but the interest is increased when you find out the reason why. The entire circuit of the sky, as you know, measures 360 degrees. Now let us suppose that the circumference of the watch face consists of 360 degrees, and that the 12 hour spaces are subdivisions of 30 degrees each. Then, as we know that the sun moves—apparently, of course—15 degrees an hour, we have the key to the solution.

At 10 o'clock, for example, it lacks two hours of noon, and at noon the sun is on the meridian; and due south, therefore, lies directly under it. But each hour space of the watch represents 30 degrees, and each half-hour space 15 degrees; the sun, therefore, in the two hours between 10 and noon will move two half-hour spaces on the watch, or to the point in the sky that is opposite to the half way mark between 10 and 12.

In the same way, if the time be 9 o'clock, it lacks three hours of noon, and the sun in those three hours will move over a space in the sky represented by three half-hour spaces on the watch; or, in other words, it will be on the meridian when opposite to a point half-way between 9 and 12. If it be 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sun is four hours past the meridian, and counting back four half-hour spaces on the watch, one for each hourly movement of the sun in the sky, we find that the two mark, half way between 4 and 12, points to the south.

THE BUTTERFLIES' KISSES.

"Here comes the sun!" cried Downie, stretching her wings. "Shall we have a game?"

"I'm ready," answered Brightwings, and out they danced into the warm sunshine.

"Hide-and-seek," or "Follow-my-leader?" asked Downie.

"Follow-my-leader," that is best," replied Brightwings. "You lead, and I will follow."

Presently Pearly paused. "Isn't it nearly breakfast time?" she said. "I'm so hungry."

"Very well; race me to that flower over there!" laughed Downie, and darted off. But, alas! she did not notice the big spider's web that hung across the path.

Pearly and Brightwings called to her to stop, but it was too late.

"Oh, what shall I do? Help! help!" she cried.

Brightwings flew up. "Don't struggle," he said, "and I will see what I can do."

Downie, as she was told, though she felt very frightened. "Oh, please be quick," she sobbed.

Bidding Pearly stay by her friend and cheer her up, Brightwings flew off down the path.

Soon he saw a little sailor boy, in a big white hat, trotting over the grass beneath the tall lady.

The butterfly's heart beat fast, but he fluttered on and danced his best just in front of the boy.

"Oh, Muvver, what a beautiful butterfly!" he cried. "May I go after him?"

"Yes, dear; but mind you don't touch it," answered his mother.

"No, course not, Muvver."

The boy followed him down the path until they reached the web. He at once saw what had happened.

"Oh, you naughty, wicked 'pider!" he cried; "you musn't catch the pretty butterflies!"

The two little hands soon released Downie from the clinging web, and the three danced round the little boy; they kissed his rosy cheeks, and when he ran back to his mother she could not guess how he had learnt to give her such beautiful butterfly kisses.—*Cassell's Little Folks.*

GROWTH OF THE EARS.

It is Asserted That It Never Stops Until Death.

The systematic examination of more than 40,000 pairs of human ears in England and France has resulted in some interesting conclusions. For one thing, it is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life; in fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. If one will take the trouble to look around in any assemblage of people, as at church, he will discover that the old folks have ears considerably larger than those of the middle-aged. A woman who has small shell-like ears at twenty years of age will be very apt to possess medium-sized ears at forty years and large ears at sixty.

Why ears should go on growing all one's life, any more than noses, is a mystery. There are a good many other points about them that are instructive, their shapes being markedly persistent through heredity. An ear will be handed down; so to speak, from father to son for generation after generation with comparative little modification. Some authorities on criminology assert that criminals are very apt to possess a peculiar kind of ear, which is recognizable by an expert in such matters.

There is probably nobody in the world who has a pair of ears perfectly matched; in most people the two differ perceptibly not only in shape, but also in size. Frequently they are not placed precisely alike on the head. The age of a person may be judged with great accuracy by the ears, which after youth is past assume an increasing harshness of contour. A pretty woman whose first youth has departed may not show the first in other ways, but these tell-tale features will surely tell the story of the flight of time. Then there is the little wrinkle that comes just in front of each ear during the thirties—a frontal and ineradicable sign.

Near the top of each ear, just within the downturned edge and slightly toward the back, will be found, if one feels for it, a small lump of cartilage. This is a remnant of what was originally the tip of the ear, when, ever so long ago, that organ in our remote ancestors had a point on it. Most of the apes to-day have pointed ears, but in human beings the upper edge of the organ has, in the course of ages, been folded over so as to cover the real tip.—*Philadelphia Saturday Post.*

An Explanation.

No matter what they say, the only reason bachelors aren't married is because no girl has asked them to ask her.—*New York Press.*

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

SCIENTISTS ARE NOT ALTOGETHER AGREED ON THE SUBJECT.

Some Claim It Is of Vegetable Origin. Another Theory Is That Oil Comes From Animal Remains in the Earth—Still a Mystery.

By the discovery of large quantities of petroleum in California and Texas within the last few months, the question is again raised how such accumulations in the earth originated. Oil is sometimes found very near the coal deposits, and it is somewhat akin to coal in composition. Hence it has been inferred that it had a vegetable origin. No doubt is entertained as to the nature of coal. This is universally attributed by experts to wonderfully luxuriant vegetation of bygone ages, when the atmosphere was hotter and damper than now and contained more carbonic acid. Then, too, in Russia, the oil contains such substances as benzole, or carbonic acid, a product of coal tar.

Another theory which is entertained is that the oil came from animal remains stored away in the earth. There is plenty of evidence, from fossils, that quantities of fish lived in the shallow seas that once covered parts of the American continent, though one only finds their bones, not the flesh. And it is well known that some species of fish contain a good deal of oil. The menhaden fishery is conducted largely for the purpose of obtaining this substance. It is asserted that as long ago as 1888 a product very much like kerosene was derived by Engler from menhaden by distillation. The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* remarks:

"Sixty per cent of the stuff consisted of saturated hydrocarbons, from which Engler isolated and identified a number of oils usually contained in the products of certain oil fields. He also purified the product and made good kerosene oil. Not satisfied with this he went further, and showed that other fats, such as olein, will yield petroleum, so that fish oils are not essential. Ordinary fats, through simple heating, break up so that the oxygen unites with part of the hydrogen to form water, leaving the carbon and part of the hydrogen in about the proportion to form paraffine oils.

Considering the ease with which petroleum oils can be obtained from fats and the plentiful supply of such fats in the animal remains, of which there is evidence in many oil rocks, it is not surprising that the opinion has gained ground favoring the animal source of the limestone oils of Ohio, Indiana and Canada."

The composition of petroleum in one country differs from that in another. Indeed, the oils of California and Texas are somewhat unlike those of Ohio, which, again, are not the same as those of Pennsylvania. Crude oil is really a combination of several kinds of light and heavy oils in varying proportions, and in certain localities there is an admixture of sulphur. The Pennsylvania oil yields the highest percentage of naphtha and kerosene, while the Texas oil (or most of it) is fit only for fuel. The authority above quoted adds:

"The theory has been advanced that the petroleum of Pennsylvania owes their origin to the effect of heat upon the underlying limestones and shales of the Silurian Age. It is claimed that the same force which caused the Appalachian chain to uplift, passing through the limestones and shales of the Silurian Age at a modified temperature, distilled the oil already contained in these shales and conglomerate sands of the Devonian Age, where it was condensed and filtered, and found its home in the open, porous conglomerates which characterize the Catskill, Portage, and Chemung periods of the Devonian Age."

Limestone contains a good deal of carbonic acid in combination with lime. A chemist named Betheler has advanced the idea that at a red heat this acid would be freed and unite with water to form hydrocarbons.

It will thus be seen that the real source of petroleum is still far from being generally recognized.

Just This Side of the Laurels.

One of the most pathetic sights is to see a man giving up the struggle to lie down when just in sight of success. Of course, many people are side-tracked or hindered in the race through no fault of their own, but the vast majority of those who come to climb and give up do so from some weakness or defect. Many of them lack continuity of purpose or persistence; others lack courage or determination.

It is really pitiable to see young men and women in the prime of life becoming discouraged and ceasing to advance. Many of these unfortunate would attain at least something of real success by merely sticking to their tasks, but there is no hope whatever for the man who gives up—the one who loses heart.

In thousands of American homes—lying, perhaps, in the attic, woodshed—are scores of ingenious, labor-saving devices, or inventions, which, if carried a step further and patented would not only give those who originated them a competence for life, but would also enrich the civilization of the world. But the thinkers get discouraged or tired, or lack persistence, energy or push; and so the half-developed machinery, the embryo invention, has never come to light, and the time spent upon it has been lost, perhaps worse than lost, because the lesson of perseverance has not sufficiently learned.—O. S. Marden, *Success.*

How Camphor is Prepared.

Camphor is obtained by steaming camphorwood chips in roughly built furnaces set up in the hill districts. A vapor arises from the steaming wood and condenses in cooled wooden receptacles, forming a snow-like deposit of camphor, containing, however, some quantity of oil. After removing the camphor from the condenser, it is allowed to drain in tubs until a considerable portion of the oil has run off. The crude camphor is then placed in large iron retorts and after the openings in the latter have been closed and sealed, air is forced in to hasten the evaporation. Here it crystallizes as flowers of camphor. The camphor is now ready for pressing. This is accomplished by first shaping the camphor into the form of a block by the use of wooden molds.

WASHING ENGLAND AWAY.

Tight Little Island Growing Smaller With Each Passing Year.

"Stands England where she did?" queries the poet. Geographically, a considerable part of England does not stand where it did a few years ago, or even one year ago.

In fact England is disappearing—is being washed away by the sea. The "tight little island" is being propped up with timber and stone to save it from tumbling into the waves.

This erosion is assuming such serious proportions that, in the opinion of various authorities, the time has arrived for parliament to take steps to arrest it. From Spurn Head to Whitby the sea is eating away the Yorkshire coast.

Along the whole line the count of broad acres is disappearing at the rate of five feet every year, but between Bridlington and the Humber the coast has been worn back to less than ninety yards since the survey made forty-three years ago. The work of destruction continues unabated. Yorkshire is losing thirty acres of land annually.

Ravenspur was formerly a rival to the flourishing port of Hull. Every school boy knows that Ravenspur was the port where Henry IV landed to effect the disposal of Richard II; but that same school boy would search the map in vain for Ravenspur now.

Other places that have shared the same fate are Aulham, Harbourn, Hyde, Outhorne and Kilham, but the two last named have been rebuilt further inland.

But Yorkshire is not the only county injured by the sea. The Isle of Sheppey is being wiped out. The church at Minster, now on the coast, was at one time in the middle of the island. Within the recollection of the inhabitants the sea has eaten its way inland for a distance of 300 yards.

A similar story comes from Norfolk. One Cromer has gone under the German ocean; the inhabitants have retreated inland to their present situation, whence the sea again threatens to dislodge them. On the same coast Shipden, Wimpwell and Ecdes have vanished entirely.

Reverber is another amazing example of the irrefragable onward march of the ocean. The church was not so very long ago a mile from the sea. It now stands on the edge of a cliff, from whose face human remains and coffins may occasionally be seen projecting. This, of course, was formerly the church yard.

Dunwich was once a prosperous town, with no fewer than twelve churches. Only one now remains; the other eleven are at the bottom of the sea.

Mathers, a village on the east coast of Scotland, has been obliterated. Nor has Ireland escaped the universal decay. Not many years ago travelers could see a tall, gaunt windmill pump standing up out of the sea, a distance of fifty feet from the coast of County Down. The pump was formerly situated as far inland, and was used for drawing water out of a quarry.—*London Mail.*

SOMETHING OF A WHEAT KING.

Former Clerk Who Bought Kansas Farm Land and is a Millionaire.

The wheat rentals of John T. Stewart of Sumner county will amount to nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat this year. In his home county he owns 115 quarter sections of land and about thirty quarter sections in adjoining counties. He rents the lands on the basis of half the yield, he furnishing all the seed and taking chances of securing a crop.

It is estimated that if all the wheat due him on rentals this year was shipped in one consignment it would require seventeen freight trains of fifteen cars each to take it to market. His rentals in wheat last year netted him \$45,000. In addition to owning about \$350,000 worth of land, every foot of it paid for, he has nearly \$250,000 worth of bank stock and \$300,000 invested in farm lands in Sumner county and Oklahoma.

About twenty-five years ago Mr. Stewart began life as a clerk in an obscure office in this city at \$600 a month. He slept in the office and was economical in other ways. He began loaning money in Sumner county about twenty years ago and has developed into a remarkable financier. It is said that his ambition is to own a railroad and he may gratify it as he is still a very young man, not more than 45. He carries a small memorandum book in his pocket and it is said that he can take it out at any hour of the day when required and tell every debtor exactly